HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,381—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 8 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
14th Jan.	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st „	ORIENTAL	5294	.....	.....
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th „	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th „	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipment to a connecting steamer at Suez only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	30th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905,

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th January, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LOYD MAIL. THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,220	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th „ „
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Saloon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles..... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 45 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea, Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	17th Jan.,	1905,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	6,106	26th „	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATE,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR DESSERT FRUIT,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CRYSTALLIZD FRUIT,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

WARREN'S
GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

EVERY EVENING AT 9 P. M.
DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE,
CLEMPERT
THE HANDCUFF KING.
The Audience Completely Mystified,
The Verdict was Unanimous.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LOTTERY! LOTTERY!! LOTTERY!!!
GRAND PRIZES GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT,
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES, WATCHES AND OTHER PRIZES
GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.
COMMENCING MONDAY 9TH JANUARY.
On Friday 13th January a BRAND NEW BICYCLE will be given away all tickets purchased from Monday to Friday will stand a chance of Winning a Magnificent New Bicycle and in addition to this Gold and Silver Watches will be given away every Night.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
When the children all stand the chance to win a gold & silver watch.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	16th Jan. 1905.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2086	Ahrens	26th Jan. 1905.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	13th Feb. 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd January, 1905.

MADRAS HARBOUR EXTENSION WORKS.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF PALLAVE RAM STONE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of the above Copies of the specification, forms of contract and of Tender may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, to whom any enquiries respecting the work should be addressed accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 50, which will be returned to all bona-fide Tenderers. Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Stone" and addressed to the Chief Engineer, Madras Harbour Trust, Madras, will be received up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY 25th January, 1905.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer,
Madras Harbour Trust.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give NOTICE that from the 10th instant, till the 30th June next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.
H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th January, 1905.

NOTICE.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPH ADDRESSES.

IT is notified that a LIST of the full and the abbreviated ADDRESSES of firms and individuals, who desire them to be published, will be found in Sections XI (A) and XI (B) of the Indian Telegraph Guide, January 1905 issue, which may be purchased at any GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE, or from the SUPERINTENDENT CHECK Office Calcutta.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 8 to 11 P. M. Admission Re. 1. Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.
The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.
Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas.
Tram Cars available till 11-30 P. M.
VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.
Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

THE NEW
REMINGTON INVOICING TYPEWRITER
IS AN INVOICING MACHINE FIRST AND FOREMOST.
In addition, it's the cheapest invoicing machine because it's a Remington—you know how they last.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
2, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & CO.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ARE YOU DULL?
IF SO
YOU CAN BE AMUSED!
THE
CAFE CHANTANT
AT THE
BOMBAY EXHIBITION
IS ATTRACTING CROWDS
UNDER
WILL LANSDOWNE'S MANAGEMENT.
SEE THE LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
by MISS SHERAR
and MR. W. LANSDOWNE.

THE LOAN SECTION.

TO-DAY will be the last opportunity of seeing the Articles which come from England for the LOAN SECTION as they are to be returned to England. Some unique Exhibits are among these. Many made by Royal Hands.

MOTOR CAR EXHIBITION.

Owing to the great success of the Motor Car Exhibition, and by special request the Bombay Exhibition Committee have decided to prolong the Exhibition for such Cars as desire to remain, until the 14th of January on which day a grand Auction Sale of Motor Cars will be held.

NEW FEATURES.

Several large Cars of improved manufacture will be added to the Exhibition during the week. All those interested in the future use of Motor Cars in India should not fail to see this interesting and attractive show.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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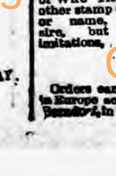

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	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	54	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	54	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	54	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	54	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	54	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	54	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	54	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	55	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	55	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	55	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	43	13	36	0	55	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	55	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	56	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	6	38	2	56	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	56	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	56	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	57	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	57	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	57	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	58	4	52	5	44	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	58	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	59	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	59	13	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	18	71	11	56	18	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 300 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurances is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Scottish Monarch, 2748 tons Captain F R Patey will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Director 3163 tons Captain H Bickerstaff will sail to-day for Genva and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c with a general and passengers.

THE steamer Kobe, 2229 tons, Captain G Mikulich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 28th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain G H Jones arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull 1st December With a general cargo.

THE steamer Sutherland 2277 tons Captain A Wallace arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I P S N Co's steamer Hardare 1562 tons Captain H F Hill, will sail to-day for Jedah, with a general cargo and 525 pilgrems as passengers,

THE steamer Clan Leslee, 2420 tons Captain W N Oliver arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, and 3 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita 501 tons Captain H Trouson arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, &c with a general cargo and passenger,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uriana, 3354 tons, Captain J E T Butler arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 19th December, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers,

THE steamer Burnfield, 2615 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 29th December, with a cargo of coal and Mr W E Hill as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2074 tons. Captain E K Robinson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T S Mylerist, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden, 30th December, with a general cargo and 2 deck passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir 2041 tons Captain A McLeonan arrived in harbour in the 5th instant from Samabaya 15th December with a cargo of Sugar and Mr Steward as a cabin passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1623 tons, Captain W Volkertzen, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Zanzibar 26th December with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 137 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1169 tons, Captain W H Coates, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah 24th December, with a general cargo, 3 horses, one cabin and 3 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta 9th December via coast ports with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced cyclonic weather.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E Y Watson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 15 cases opium, 31 horses, 4 cabin and 120 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced from Karachi to Din strong N E winds and considerable sea, thence moderate to strong N Easternly winds. The Kapurthala brought in tone the barge Meerut (of 290 tons in command of Nacoda) from Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Jelunga	3361				M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2136		Cracknl		W & A Graham & Co
Ladaura	2167	Farquharson			M M & Co
Marca	4451	Kelway		&c	K Nixon & Co
Alboin	650	Palston			E Tajbhoy
Ormedale	2304		Hamilton		T Morrison & Co
Imaum	2704		Penberth		K Nixon & Co
Kangra	1478		Henderson		M M & Co
Pernicia	2178	Faulkner			A Montoohoff
Arcadia	3014	Cuthush			P & O S N Co
Sir W T Lewis	22-7	Kelly	L'pool		W & A G & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Galley			B & P S N Co
Kola	498	McDarmid			M Mackinzie & Co
Pekin	3057	Cooke	Japan		P & O Co
Shirley	2198	Pritchett			Bo Co
Dumra	762	Williams			M M & Co
Castello	2329	Leighton			F M & Co
Nubia	5014	Tillard	China		P & O Co
Nertudda	1961	Nielson			M M & Co
Dumbarton	2249	Rettie			T M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Forbes			M M & Co
K Pallistria	2809	Elles Hall		7-1	J Mackintch & Co
L Kastera	505	Chappel	Stresa	7-1	M M & Co
M Wharfdale	1852	Alexander	Antwerp	6-1	M M & Co
Kobe	1929	Mikulich			W & A Graham & Co
Brunsfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Nizam	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson			M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mylerist			B & P S N Co
Uriana	3380	Butler			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Burnfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta, Dec 29
	Kobe s	Mikulich	Calcutta, Dec 29
	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta, Dec 29
	Clan Leslie s	Oliver	Mauritius, Dec 9
	Vita s	Trousen	Karachi, Jan 6

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Rajah s	Bullock	Rangoon
9	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Director, Bickerstaff, for Liverpool
" Scottish, Monarch, Patry, for Dunkirk
" Haidari, Hill, for Jedah

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Macleod, for Dunkirk, &c
" Oriental, for London
" Ionann, for Antwerp
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c
" Nerbudda, for Calcut,a, &c
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c
" Naderi, for Jeddah, &c
" Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c
" Tokio, for Hull, &c
" Nizam, Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
5	Wildenfels	Antwerp
7	Maidia	Bombay
7	Scindia	Bombay
7	Clan Chattan	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Suez on the afternoon of the 7th instant,

The City Line Co's steamer Knowsleyhall, left Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer China, arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon on the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Membassa, left London on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

HONGKONG, JAN. 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin, left Moji at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant, and is due at Singapore on the 18th January.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 8.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with homeward mails of 24th December 1904 arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 8th January.

The Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sisela, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the 8th instant.

The same Co's steamer Istria, left Trieste, on the 6th instant and is due here on or about the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 7.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 1-2	= — 1-8
2 do. Reduc	87 3-4	= unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106	= do
2 1-2 per cent. Indian Reduced Rupee Paper	55 11-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 15-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 9-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	60 5-8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14	= + 1-2
Berlin	120'42	= + 1 1-4
New York Demand	4'87 1-4	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of Ingland	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
" " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged
	3 1-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day marrow loans	1 7-8 per cent	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £375,000 for South America.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 17 D.-J., done firm

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 3'90+11. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 26,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3'76 — 4	3'79 — 4	3'81 — 4
April-May	May-June	June-July
3'84 — 4	3'87 — 4	3'90 — 4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3'92 — 5	3'94 — 5	3'96 — 5

Receipts at U S Ports	33,000
Do. last year	31,000
Exports to Great Britain	31,000
Do. do Continent	24,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7'39—5
Futures, month of March	7'07—8
Do. do. July	7'30—7

IN NEW ORLEANS—

spot	7-09
Futures, month of April	6'92—7
Do. do. July	7'08—7
Tone at close	cotton steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	876,000
Stock in London	13,000
Total visible supply	4,330,000
Do do East Indian	130,000
Total Quantity in sight	8,210,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 7th January, 1905:—

Cotton	8,991 bales.
Wheat	20,233 cwts.
Linseed	4,575 "
Rape, Sal and Mustard	4,456 "
Gingellyseed	10,409 "
Poppyseed	113 "
Groundnuts	321 "
Castorseed	514 "
Rice	5,816 "
Myrabollams	5,439 "
Cocoanseed	19,294 "
Mowraseed	65 "
Gram	2,130 "
Joowar	902 "
Maize	1659 "

BOMBAY, JAN. 9.

Exchange—Tone firmer.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d. to 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2 to 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2 to 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	193
Japan 30 do do	Jan.-Feb.148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash	97'14
1st Settlement 1st February	97'13

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 1 1-2 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.

Ready	5	6	0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	10	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	5	8	0

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	25 1-2 to 26

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 37 1-2
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 36 3-4 to 37
25 per cent "	Rs. 36
50 per cent "	Rs. 34 1-2
Black Kutnee	Rs. 32 to 33

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	1,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.
3'77 +1	3'20 +1	3'82 +1
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3'85 +1	3'88 +1	3'91 +1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3'93 +1	3'95 +1	3'97 +1

COTTON.—The Sutta market is rather easier today with other quotations practically unchanged. Business at Colaba is chiefly confined to the settlement of previous contracts, and there is very little enquiry for actual cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	168	158	25	Jan.
Bengal (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	171	161		do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	171	161		do.
Oomrawtee description (M.-G.)	176	170		do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)		169	163	do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)		171	165	do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do. do.	178	172		do.
Akola do. do. do.				
Jalna (M. G.)		183	7	Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	179	173	25	do.
Nagpur and Kamptee	181	175		do.
Broach (M.-G.)		198	15/25	Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	204		25	do.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 31st December, as compared with the statement of the 4th January:—

	Dec. 31. Rs.	Jan. 7. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,50,281	43,52,097
Public Deposits at Branches	30,92,624	31,54,423
Other Deposits	7,92,43,404	8,01,61,207
Post Bills	8,529	13,284
Sundries	19,37,753	19,00,321
Rs.	10,76,33,986	10,79,85,811
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,25,61,092	1,29,91,562
Other authorised Securities	11,04,563	11,04,963
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	60,47,087	65,29,195
Loans do. do.	1,17,08,058	1,06,08,965
Bills discounted and purchased	3,84,09,633	3,90,06,510
Dead Stock	3,12,200	2,87,200
Stamps and Stationery	4,645	4,618
Balances with other Banks	8,47,274	10,50,887
Sundries	2,82,076	2,03,419
Cash	3,63,56,968	3,62,91,502
Rs.	10,76,32,986	10,79,85,811

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Death from a Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	5	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	5	23
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamaldpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	7	7	43
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	22	20	138
Total plague deaths to date	578,239	230,462	
Same date last year	38	28	107

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

PUGH—ARUNDEL—December 28, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Most Rev the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta, Archibald J Pugh, to Marion Fraser, younger daughter of Sir A T Arundel, K C S I, Indian Civil Service.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m, Sun sets, 5h. 40m, High water, 1-51m., 1-59a. Low water, 8-0m., 7-29a.

Inspection by the Port Trustees of the Harbour and Lighthouses.

Warren's Circus, 9 p.m.

Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.

Mr. Burve's lecture on "Arya music" Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 5-45 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Sir Gungadhar Rao Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., Chief of Miraj left Bombay on Sunday for his territories.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.—H. H. Sir Mansingji, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, attended by fifteen followers arrived in Bombay on Sunday and has taken up his residence at Khumballa Hill.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.—Mr. J. E. Davar, Officer d'Academie, has been appointed Assistant Professor of French at St. Xavier's College; and Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy Lam. B. A., a Fellow of the College.

HIGH COURT.—The Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas recess. The Chief Justice sat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty in one division Court, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell with the Hon. Justice Aston in the second division Court.

ACCIDENT AT ELEPHANTA.—Bala Bhima, a Hindu labourer, aged eighteen was brought to Bombay on Sunday from Elephanta, suffering from a fracture of the right leg and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the same evening. It appears that the deceased with other labourers was at work at a quarry at Elephanta, when a boulder slipped from the top of the hole and fell on him causing the injury.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Lam, of St. Xavier's College, having passed the B. A. Examination of 1904 with the highest number of marks in French, has gained the Cercle Litteraire's B. A. prize, and Mr. Muncher Dhunjeebhoy Darakhanavala, of the New High School has gained the Matriculation prize for having passed the Matriculation of 1904 with the highest number of marks in French. The lattter prize was gained last year also by a student of the New High School.

NAVSARI NOTES.—A Navsari correspondent writes: A new man of about two years' practice, who is an L. L. B. has been appointed as a Public Prosecutor in place of Mr. Dinshaw Do Moolan who held the post of Public Prosecutor for 18 years. We hope the new incumbent Mr. Mazmoodar will prove a second Dinshaw and help the Court more than the much dreaded Police. Mr. Moolan has been known, here as a conciliatory pleader. Besides his abilities as a lawyer, he will ever be remembered here for his series of lectures on the much debated subject of "The age of Zoroastor." "The ancient Prachy" etc.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway, Volunteer Band will play the following programme of Music under direction of Mr. A. Maffandaine Band Master commencing at 5-45 p. m. this evening:—

March	Deflance		Hume
Overture	Fra Diavalo		Auber
Selection	A Country Girl		Monckton
Intermezzo	Acona		Grey
Selection	Madame Rosetti		Caryll
American Sketch	By The Swanee River		Mydleton

MR. BURVE'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Sungit Shastri Gunpatrao Gopalrao Burve of Baroda. The topic selected for the evening is "Arya Music." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demostrations, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. At the close of the lecture Mr. Ratanji Framji Sethna will be handed over a purse of Rs. 300 for writing and publishing the 4th volume of his "Dnyan Chakra."

ZIARAT CEREMONY.—Mr. Sayed Mahomed Badruddin Faizulla, son of Sayed Nuruddin Refai and nephew of the late Sayed Zainal Abedeen was appointed Sajjada Nesheen on the occasion of the Ziarat ceremony on Saturday in the presence of leading Mahomedans. The Fatihah was read by Mulla Mahomed Yunus, the turban was put on his head by his father and the appointment of the Sayed Badruddin was declared. The recipient of the honour was congratulated and wished good health and long life. A shawl was presented to the Syed Badruddin by Mr. Munshi Abdul Karim on behalf of the Anjumani Ahbab.

A DEFAULTING DHOBI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Mohunsing Ramsing, a washerman, was charged by Inspector Tepsell with criminal breach of trust in respect of seven articles of clothing, valued at about Rs. 13 belonging to Mr. R. J. Kent, Presidency Executive Engineer. The evidence showed that the accused had failed to return the clothes in question since November last. The defence was that the clothes were lost by the accused and that the complainant had been informed of it. The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 13 were ordered to go to the complainant as compensation.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chandi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Loodiana will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon., Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 12th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7 p. m., on the 13th instant.

HONOURING A GRADUATE.—A meeting in connection with the Somavanshi Kshatriya Vaktrutwatejak Sabha was held in the hall of the Gamdevi-temple on Sunday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Janardan Gopal Mantri, solicitor, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Nilkant Sadashiva Takakhawa congratulating him on his success in the M. A. examination. The hall was crowded. Speeches were made by Rao Bahadoor Ganeshaam Nilkant Nadkarni B. A., L. L. B. Mr Chitre, B. A., Mr. Devdhar, M. A., Mr. Moroba Bhikaji and others eulogising Mr. Nilkant. The chairman then made a suitable speech winding up the proceedings, after which he and Mr. Nilkant Sadashiva were garlanded amidst applause. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Nilkant Nadkarni lastly presented Mr. Nilkant Sadashiva with an English book in recognition of the high academical honours secured by him throughout his University career.

WRONGFULLY CONFINING A WOMAN.—Before Mr P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Paterson charged Shivram Gunpat, a Hindu shopkeeper, with wrongfully confining a Hindu woman named Bhimabai. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that the woman had been living with the accused for some years past. About six months ago she left his protection and went to live with one Bhasker Narayen. On Friday morning last, she was seated at a shop near Bhasker's house, when the accused went up to her, struck her with his clenched fist. He then put her in a victoria and drove her to his house at Girgaum, where he locked her up in a room. When Bhasker was informed of the forcible removal of the woman, he made a complaint to the police. The latter searched the house of the accused the same night and found the woman in the room. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—Programmes to be played by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, at the Exhibition to-day:—

From 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Quickstep		
Overture	Maid of Orleans	Suppe
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Valse	Land Across the Sea	Gotbloe
Selection	The Burgomaster	G Luder
Cake-walk	Weary Willie	J Neat;
Graceful Lance	Edna	Vandervell
Valse	Phantoms	Rung't
Galop	The Motor Car	Retford

From 8-30 to 10-30 p.m.

Quickstep		
Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Titl
Selection	The Country Girl	Monckton
Valse	Mercedes	Trenkbane
Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	Morse
Coontown Chimes	Cake Walk	Wooster
Valse	The Gondolier	Roeder
Overture	The Merry Monarch	Herold
Gavotte	Immer Wilder	Vandervell
Galop	Off we go	Hogan

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Williamson charged Mahadeo Succaram, a Hindu, with theft as a servant of ornaments, loose pearls, cash, etc, of the collective value of Rs. 2,613, the property of his master Tulsidas Kanji, who resides at Parel. It appears that the accused had been in the employ of the complainant, as a domestic servant for the last

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LECTURE III.—WEDNESDAY, 18th January.
LECTURE IV.—FRIDAY, 20th January.
LECTURE V.—TUESDAY, 24th January.
LECTURE VI.—WEDNESDAY, 25th January.

SUBJECT:—ENGLISH VIEWED in CONNECTION with ANGLO-SAXON and its other SOURCES.
LECTURER.—Mr. PRINCIPAL M. MACMILLAN, B. A.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN, 10, 1905.

WALES AND EDUCATION.

THE latest magazines contain two important articles on Wales and its attitude in connection with education, a subject which is causing considerable concern just now. One of the writers is the Bishop of St. Asaph, the other, Mr. David Williams, a prominent journalist, who has made a careful study of the question. To the mind of the Bishop, the greatest danger ahead is this: If the present wrangle goes on, the Secularist will step in and possess the schools. To those who are striving for their religion and not their schools, any denominational loss would be small in comparison with such a national disaster as the triumph of Secularism. The only hope, in his lordship's opinion, is that the Nonconformists who claim freedom for themselves will concede freedom to others. If religion is to be taught in the schools, Nonconformists must not claim to dictate the character of that instruction. If the Church gives up control, Nonconformists must give up the Cowper-Temple test; and in the words of Lord Rosebery, must "give the freest, warmest and most sympathetic admission to recognised ministers of religion to teach the children of their own congregations and their own creed." This, the Bishop declares, must be within school hours in all the elementary schools of the country, for this is the only equitable settlement possible. He believes that Churchmen will never abandon the struggle until the principle, he has stated, has been granted. The Church schools in Wales stand in the forefront of the battle, and with their fate is bound up that of the Church schools in England. He declares that while ready to recognise whatever is just in the contention of their opponents, Churchmen in Wales will make every sacrifice in the defence of a cause and a principle which they believe to be vital to the highest interests of the community at large. The first attack, as the Bishop puts it, has been directed against Wales, but the cause is the cause of England as well as Wales, and therefore they are confident that English Churchmen will give them their moral and material support in resisting the first onset of a common danger. Mr. Williams is practically of the same mind as the Bishop, for he declares that so far from supporting Mr. Lloyd-George's claim for complete popular control of the voluntary schools of Wales, the history of the "sacrifices" made by the Welsh people in establishing their "effective educational system" demands rather that the sacrifices of Welsh Churchmen should be recognised and respected.

The Bishop of St. Asaph does well to warn his readers that in any adequate treatment of the opposition to the Education Acts of 1902, a clear distinction must be drawn between principles and methods. The forces of the opposition are multiform. The Nonconformist, the secularist, the party politician are all represented, and the greatest sinner of the lot is doubtless the last. The two former recognise principles, and those for which they are contending are that public control and public servants must not be subjected to any denominational tests. In the present controversy much depends on the meaning of the word public. The Act of 1870 recognised as public elementary schools, all schools conducted in accordance with certain specified regulations. Then as now, there was bitter and angry opposition to the proposal to recognise as public and as part of the national system of education, schools which were under private management and fenced about with denominational safeguard. The cost of building and maintenance fell mainly upon the denomination to which the school belonged and the only outside help was the Government grant and the school pence together with, in some cases, small building grants from the Government. The voluntary schools were recognised as public elementary schools within the meaning of the Act and their management was left intact. On the other hand, the Board schools were, as the Bishop puts it, ear-marked by the Cowper-Temple clause as a sort of Nonconformist compound into which no religious formulary dare enter, while even in the voluntary schools the Nonconformist child was protected by the conscience clause. This compromise, writes the Bishop "was accepted—in Wales readily accepted—because the Nonconformists believed that in two years the Board schools would have swallowed up all the others." They blundered in this. Mr. Gladstone supported the Voluntary schools and in a speech at Hawarden told the parishoners that, as he looked at the matter, the School Board system was a great boon where voluntary effort failed; but it was necessarily an expensive system; and for his part he always preferred voluntary and free action when it was possible and where full justice could be done. He showed that the consciences of parents and children were protected in all national as well as rate schools by the time-table conscience clause; and that when four-fifths of the necessary accommodation was already supplied, it would be best to improve the existing system rather than adopt what for this purpose must prove a needlessly expensive system.

Mr. Williams rightly holds that the question of devolution, as applied to Wales, is just now of quite secondary urgency and importance, compared with the efforts being made by Mr. Lloyd-George and his followers to usurp the entire control of the Welsh elementary schools. For this, as he very truly says, is the immediate end of the revolt in Wales. The question of the morality of the methods advocated by the revolters may be arguable, the expediency and practicability of the movement have been questioned, but there can be neither argument nor question as to the end in view. They would use the Education Act which was passed in order to secure the continuance of the Voluntary schools, and their maintenance in a state of efficiency is to be used for the purpose of starving those schools into submission to complete popular control. Welshmen say they desire to remove "every trace of Church influence and every taint of clericalism from the schools of the people." The result of Mr. Williams's investigations is the conviction that the wider significance of the revolt is that the fight for the schools in Wales is merely preliminary to a similar fight in England. It is in order to arm the outworks in Wales that the Free Church Councils in England have promised to supply Mr. Lloyd-George and the Welsh revolters with the sinews of war, and already some of the Welsh vernacular journals refer to the voluntary schools of the principality as the Port Arthur of a general unsectarian war on Church schools. The whole situation is a terrible illustration of the mischief that can be wrought by misguided or unprincipled agitators with whom party is more than sect or religion and who will sacrifice the well-being of the coming generation to the petty ambition begotten of party rivalry.

SOCIAL USAGES IN RAJPIPLA.

AN administration report which combines all the admirable features of an agreeable guide-book is that which gives us an account of events in the State of Rajpipla during 1903-04. The most interesting fact there recorded, however, is the enactment of a piece of special legislation designed to check senseless extravagance among certain of the subjects of the State in association with marriages. In Rajputana the rules of the Walterkrit Sabha have operated with advantage to restrain expenditure on weddings and funerals and in the Kaira district of Gujerat, rules devised by Mr. G. F. Sheppard I. C. S. to check the evils of ruinous expenditure among the Lewa Patidars have been found to work well. The same evils have existed among the Lewa Patidars who inhabit the Rajpipla State. While in British and Gaekwari territory the ambition of the Lewa Patidars was to give their daughters in marriage to families of higher recognised status in the caste than themselves at the cost of ruinous dowries and subsequent exactions from the bride's parents, in Rajpipla many of the well-to-do families sought outside the State for husbands for their daughters whom they had to provide with correspondingly heavy dowries. This custom has, however, suggested its own remedy. While impoverishing themselves to find aristocratic husbands for the girls, the community found that their sons remained unmarried or had to accept as brides Koli and other girls, or as the report expresses it "girls practically sold to them by low class Kunbis in return for large sums of money." The Patidars then took counsel together and requested his Highness the Maharana to pass a law to prevent the expensive practices that had been in vogue. They were not content with the fixing of a maximum amount of dowry urging that a limit imposed by law could be exceeded in secret. They demanded a system of narrow endogamy or a law prohibiting the giving of a daughter in marriage beyond the circle of the villages which had combined to ask for the law. The restriction was intended to apply only to those who desired it, and in the circumstances his Highness gave it legal sanction. The rules under the law were published almost a year ago. They provide that no one coming under them shall give a bride in marriage outside the circle, they prohibit "Kanyavikraya" or the receiving of money for giving a daughter in marriage, and dowries and other incidental wedding expenses are limited to a moderate maximum.

The rules also restrict the expenditure on caste feasts given after the occurrence of a death in a family by limiting the number which may be given to two in certain special cases and to one only in all others. Breaches of the rules are to be visited by fines which will be paid into a fund for the improvement of the condition of the Lewa Patidars. This interesting law in the first instance affected 711 families who asked for it, and may be applied to any others who may be admitted to the combination. Since the rules were published two other families have been admitted to their benefit and marriages that have occurred during the year among this particular community have been carried out in conformity with the regulations. The Lewa Patidars are acknowledged to be able and industrious agriculturists and, freed from the incubus of excessive social expenditure, their circumstances should be greatly improved. The extravagance of sections of the agricultural community on marriages and funeral feasts has always been a subject of controversy, but when a community voluntarily asks to be protected from the temptation to excess in these matters, there can no longer be any room for doubt as to the facts. Among the other items of the Rajpipla report is some interesting information concerning the Vasava of Vali, one of the feudatories of the State. This notable, Karamsang Amarsang, seems to be a somewhat weak young man given to religious mania. He is stated to have come under the influence of a Mahomedan Fakir and to have been inspired by an unnecessary fear of his Bhayats. He was deprived of his magisterial powers and removed for treatment to Nandod where he seems to have much improved. The report somewhat naively adds that this young Chieftain does not seem to consider the deprivation of magisterial powers as much of a loss, which may be regarded either as an evidence of his sanity, upon which doubts are cast, or as a result of his absorption in things which are not of this world. During the year the Maharana of Rajpipla visited Europe for the benefit of his health. There is an interesting account of the progress being made in public works, education and medical relief, and among schemes which are approaching actuality, we note the provision of a plentiful supply of drinking water for the town of Nandod.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. Canon Hill left Bombay on the 31st. of December last, on transfer to Aden, and he is not expected to return to India. The Cathedral Trustees believe that many of his friends wish that he should receive a testimonial in recognition of his services during the past eighteen years, and as a mark of the esteem in which he is held. They consequently invite those who desire to subscribe to such an object to communicate with them. We learn that a circular has been addressed to members of the congregation and an account has been opened in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, the "Canon Hill Testimonial Fund," into which subscriptions can be paid. Subscriptions should be limited to Rs. 10 each, but friends desiring to subscribe more are at liberty to do so, anonymously. Subscriptions may also be paid to any of the Trustees:—Messrs. R. S. Brown, T. W. Cuffe, N. S. Glazebrook and F. W. Cresswell. As soon as the amount likely to be raised can be ascertained, a meeting of the subscribers will be called to decide on the form of the testimonial and to appoint a Committee to present it. We believe that members of St. Thomas's congregation will welcome this opportunity of showing the esteem in which they held the Reverend Canon and the regret they felt at his removal,

We now learn that the Rev. C. S. W. Hatchell, the Chaplain of Colaba, has been transferred to Poona, his incumbency of the Afghan Memorial Church having lasted exactly three months, about the same period that his two immediate predecessors'. We may point out that in the matter of changes and transfers of its Chaplain, the Colaba parish has, during the past eighteen months, been extremely unfortunate, the present change being the fourth made during that period, and the parish is certainly the worst treated in this respect of all the parishes in the Diocese. When Mr. Hatchell came to Colaba, three months ago, the parishioners had a well-founded grievance on account of the frequent changes which presumably the exigences of the Ecclesiastical Department necessitated, and this grievance can hardly be said to have been removed by a further change, coming as it has after the parishioners had been led to believe that Mr. Hatchell would be left in charge of the parish for at least two years. It seems as if Colaba had to suffer inconveniences for the convenience of other parishes, and it is hardly to be wondered that the congregation has fallen off to such an extent that the offertories have to be supplemented by private donations to enable the Chaplain to meet the ordinary church expenses. For some time past the parishioners have been interesting themselves in the matter of a new organ for the church, but the frequent change of chaplains has frustrated their efforts in this direction, and Mr. Hatchell's transfer will in all probability still further delay the ordering out from home of a new organ. We certainly think it is time that the grievance of the Colaba parishioners were redressed and that some other parish received the attention of the Ecclesiastical Department. It takes a clergyman quite six months to get into proper touch with his parishioners and this no Colaba chaplain has been given an opportunity of doing since Mr. Rountree left.

IT was officially announced in Calcutta on Saturday that Mr. Hewett had taken up the appointment of Member of Council that day.

IT is notified elsewhere that the exhibits sent by the Royal Princesses through Sir William Wedderburn will be returned to England on the 11th instant (Wednesday.) To-day (Tuesday,) is the last day on which they can be seen at the Industrial Exhibition.

THE attendance at the schools in the penal settlement of the Hurs in Sind has gone up, and the results of the special measures are so far most gratifying, the children taking eagerly to education. This happy result is largely attributed to the great personal interest taken in the experiment by Mr. M. D. Mackenzie, the Deputy Commissioner of the Thar and Parkar District.

THE Ludhiana extension of the Southern Punjab Railway is making fair progress, although the work has been somewhat retarded by plague and the demand for agricultural labour. All the bridge-work rails, sleepers, etc., and most of the points and crossings are in India whilst portions of the signalling machinery are ready for shipment from Home. The total expenditure to date upon the extension is £263,597.

THE Government of Bombay have issued the draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), as required by sub-section (3) of the same section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-in-Council on or after the 1st day of February. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed will be considered by the Governor-in-Council.

THE "Indian Daily News" says:—The High Court had to deal with a singular case recently when the nephews of a dead man appealed against the decision of a Dinapore Magistrate, who had sentenced them to pay a fine incurred by the deceased. The most peculiar part of the situation arises from the fact that the fine was not inflicted upon the delinquent when alive. He died between his arrest and conviction. But this notwithstanding, the law took its course. The dead man was tried, convicted and sentenced, the heirs being debited with their uncle's fine. The sins of the fathers are visited upon their children. This is well known. But in Dinapore, it seems one must also keep a watchful eye upon the actions of one's uncles.

COMMENTING on the Hooley-Lawson case, the "Daily Telegraph" remarks:—"This trial has once more thrown light upon the practices of those who are engaged in a class of business where high principle is to seek, where morality is at a low ebb, and where the most consummate proof of cleverness is to comply with the requirements of the law by the narrowest of hairbreadths. That the light is new cannot be said, and the moral to be drawn from it is obvious. It is that directors cannot be too scrupulous before they lend their names to companies of whose business they know nothing, that the company laws, stringent as they now are, cannot be sufficient protection to the investing public, if directors are oblivious of their duties, and that the public cannot be too cautious, not only in reading the figures of a prospectus, but also in weighing the business qualifications of the men into whose hands they entrust their savings. This is the old lesson which is always being learnt and always being forgotten."

THE UNREST IN MOROCCO.

OMINOUS EVENTS IN THE SULTAN'S DOMINIONS.

[BY T. H. HARDMAN.]

When France decided to pacify and reform Morocco and its Government by a system of peaceful penetration, it doubtless felt that glow of conscious virtue which is the first—and sometimes the only—reward of good resolutions.

So far from having made any progress towards earning the gratitude of the Moorish population, as the French official statement showed its desire to be at the time of the recent treaty with England, our neighbour across the Channel finds itself face to face with a situation as thorny as the Moors' own fence made of cactus or prickly pear tree. Not to put too fine point on it, writes Mr. T. H. Hardman in the "Daily Express," all the elements of a very pretty complication, and a decidedly costly struggle, are gradually coming to a head in the domains of the Sultan.

Of this trouble, the recent shooting affrays in and about Tangier are but the surface evidence. A little gun-firing more or less in Morocco has no particular importance in itself. The Moor has an insatiable fondness for burning gunpowder on every possible occasion. Very often it is quite harmless. The passion which, as a boy, leads him to save and scrape in order to purchase a gun of his own leads him equally, when he has got it, to fire it frequently.

When however, he does mean mischief, he can draw a bead with disconcertingly accurate aim. He is proud of his marksmanship, as of his gun; and the latter is no longer the highly decorative, but not particularly precise, firearm that he once wielded, but, in many cases, quite the latest obtainable in Martinis and Winchesters.

NORMALLY DISTURBED.

This significant fact has its bearing upon the condition of the country at present. It is no novelty for the interior of Morocco to be disturbed and unsafe. What is disquieting is to find this state of things so insidiously prevalent in the coast towns; and to trace among the native population a widespread feeling of growing aggressiveness and a sort of understanding that big events loom ahead. Nor is the danger lessened by the uncertainty and the absence of any cohesive purpose among the different tribes and districts.

They are united more or less, against the common foe as represented by France, and generally by Europeans. But they are not united as to their own government and the future rule of their country. It would be idle to pretend that the Moors regard the French with any affection or even respect.

For the English they have, at least, the latter quality. They esteem the straightforwardness and strength of the English; they admire their business fidelity. Much preferable to any French predominance would have been the predominance of England. This would not only have been tolerated; it would probably have been welcomed. Towards France the feeling is entirely different.

The Moors do not entertain any high opinion of that people, and any mild prepossession at first inspired by the promise to spend French money in constructing bridges, roads, hospitals, schools, and otherwise developing the country, rapidly faded as time passed by without any sign of this impouring of French money.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

The opposition threatened to its mission, therefore, will go far to deepen the disillusionment that already seems in progress.

Briefly, the psychological moment has not been seized. Had the mission proceeded to Fez soon after the treaty was signed, it might have solidified its hold both upon the Sultan and the respect of the country. But many things have happened since. The Sultan was himself at first to some extent under a cloud with the people. They did not appreciate his European ideas, European clothes, and European sympathies. European cooking, motor-cars, cameras and even a toy railway—especially one that served only to amuse the Sultan, not to develop trade or open remote districts—were not to their liking.

The friends of the Pretender saw great opportunities here. Whispers went through the souks, or markets, and the bazaars, exaggerating the Sultan's faults and European learnings, and extolling the greater merits and national sympathies of his brother. Had the latter lent a ready ear to his followers, there might have been a fresh rising against the Sultan. But he opposed such a movement.

Meantime disaffection has spread; the spirit of disturbance grows more acute and dangerous; and the tribesmen in various districts, becoming more and more unruly, are "spoiling" to strike a blow of some kind.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the influence of the rising agitation is afforded by the Sultan. It has impressed even that somewhat light-hearted ruler—who has been influenced in particular by the small gathering of tribesman and troops at Fez the other day, at which, usually many thousands of fighting men assemble.

THE DOUBTING SULTAN.

Doubts which had been accumulating in the mind of Mulai Abdul Aziz seem to have been clinched by these signs of defection. Such a proof of the warning sympathy and loyalty of the tribesmen set him thinking deeply. The result is seen in the official notification, just issued, of the dismissal of all foreign officers and non-commissioned officers attached to the Moorish court and army—including alike French, Italian, and British military officials. If this means anything, it is a belated but notable effort on the part of the Sultan to win back the confidence and support of his people. This is borne out by the fact that the Emperor's late Moorish intimates are also discarded, and their places taken by ministers and associates notoriously hostile to Europeans; while the palaces itself, where Europeans had been such welcome visitors, and where outdoor English games had been the vogue, is now barred to such visitors, but opens its doors eagerly to the fanatical class of Fez Moors.

A crisis of some kind can hardly be far off. Should France exchange its policy of "pacific penetration" for a more drastic one, there will be a great and formidable assemblage of tribesmen, well armed, and of reckless daring, to oppose force with force.

The adoption of milder methods, on the other hand, will mean virtual surrender to the Moors, and the indefinite postponment of that opening up of Morocco—with its splendid mineral resources, its magnificent grain-growing capacity, and its great commercial possibilities—which has been the dream and desire of the shrewdest travellers, who have perceived its potential riches.

SOME few months ago we ("Pioneer") drew attention to the Asoka stone at Kalsi in the Dun, a correspondent having suggested that it should be moved, as it was in danger of being swept away owing to the erosion of the banks of the river near which it stands. We are glad to learn on the best authority that no such danger really exists. The monument, which bears the most perfect and complete set of the fourteen edicts of Asoka extant, is said to be quite safe from any present or prospective chance of disappearing in a flood. From an examination recently made by a competent engineer, it appears that the stone stands at the foot of a wooded slope 300 yards west of the right bank of the river at an elevation of 50 feet above the bed. Moreover, the erosion referred to has been on the left bank, the current having set in that direction during the last two rainy seasons. We may add that the stone is not in the form of a pillar, but is a huge natural boulder of crystalline composition (probably quartz) having, roughly speaking, the shape of a frustrum of a pyramid on a rectangular base, the dimensions at the ground-level being 11 feet by 8 feet and at the top 6 feet by 6 feet. The height above ground is 10 feet, whilst several feet are embedded in the earth. The weight of the stone is estimated at not less than 50 tons, so that its removal would not be such a simple matter as our correspondent led us to expect. It is, no doubt, unfortunate that Kalsi should be out of the beaten track of travel in India, and that but few know of the existence of the stone, but the publicity now given to its position may serve to enlighten ardent archæologists and antiquarians as to its present condition. It is curious, as we have before mentioned, that no other Asoka or Buddhist remains are to be found in the neighbourhood of Kalsi.

RUSSIA REJOICES.

POPULACE FORGETS PORT ARTHUR.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The transfer of prisoners at Port Arthur has been completed.

Fifty per cent. of the Russian officers have given their parole and the remainder, including Generals Fouk and Smyrnoff, prefer to be imprisoned in Japan.

Admiral Bostrovosky's supplementary Baltic squadron has left Suda Bay, its destination being Port Said.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese intend to establish a Naval Station at Port Arthur and that Vice-Admiral Shibayama will probably be placed in charge.

The military administration will retain only a small garrison. Twelve Naval Attachés have visited Port Arthur and inspected the remains of the Russian fleet.

The wave of popular emotion, first caused at St. Petersburg by the surrender of Port Arthur, has already subsided. Christmas has created a diversion and the public are joyously celebrating it at the theatres, music-halls, restaurants and taverns.

On the other hand a solemn funeral service to those fallen at Port Arthur, held at the Isaac and Kasan Cathedrale, was poorly attended.

A telegram from Tokio says it is proposed shortly to float a fourth domestic War Loan on the same conditions as the third.

The following telegram was received on Sunday night, from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

General Nogi, on Sunday, reports: Delivery of prisoners under capitulation was completed on Saturday, the total number was 878 officers and 23,491 men, whereof 441 officers and 229 orderlies so far gave parole. Generals Fouk, Smirnoff, and Gorbatovsky, and Admiral Wildman preferred to be sent to Japan as prisoners, while General Stoessel leaves Dalny homewards on the 12th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. Syveton's Successor.

A MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Admiral Bilnainie of the Opposition has been elected to replace M. Syveton in the French Chamber defeating the Ministerialist candidate by 1,272 votes.

FRANCE AND BANGKOK.

Chantabun Evacuated.

Reuter wires from Bangkok that the evacuation of Chantabun was completed yesterday.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Increase Demand for Lancashire Goods.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO EXPLAIN HIS SCHEME.

The increase in the British exports in the year ending the 31st ult. is due to an increase of ten million in Lancashire goods and two million in woollens.

A number of prominent members of the cotton industry have addressed Mr. Chamberlain a request to explain at Preston on Wednesday how his scheme will benefit British manufactures in India, China and other neutral markets. Also, if we impose duties on manufactured imports, can we deny India the same right?

THE CRASTER HERITAGE FRAUD.

CONVICTION OF COWIE.

SIX YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The case of Emperor versus Ernest Hardwick Cowie, Solicitor, lately of the firm of Messrs. enderson and Company, Calcutta, was heard in the High Court, Calcutta, this morning, by the Chief Justice. The accused pleaded guilty to having used as] genuine a forged document, to having made a false statement in a Judicial proceeding, to having made a false claim and having criminally misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,05,595. Regarding the other four charges he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sinha on behalf of the Crown, said he did not wish to press the other charges against the accused.

Mr. Pugh was then heard in mitigation of punishment and his Lordship sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

BENGAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

LORD CURZON GIVES THE PRIZES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The finals in the Bengal Polo Tournament were played to-day between two local teams which have beaten all the visiting combinations. They resulted in a win by a narrow margin of three goals, to two goals, two subsidiaries for "B" team of the Calcutta Polo Club, over "A" team.

Lord Curzon handed the trophy to the winners and called for three cheers for the runners up, besides making an appropriate speech.

—For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for, India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT HIS SWEETHEART.

RESULT OF JEALOUSY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 9.

Private Walker, belonging to the East Lancashire Regiment, attempted to shoot Elizabeth Jones, (Lizzie), a European woman residing in Love Lane, last night, at about 10 o'clock. From the facts it appears that Private Walker, who was a Sergeant and only lately reduced, asked Lizzie to marry him as he had only seven months' more service to put in and proposed settling down in India. He first had arguments with Lizzie on Friday night when he assaulted her, punching and kicking her. The cause seems to have been jealousy which resulted in an attempt to shoot her last night. Private Walker arrived at her house last night, took off his boots and started creeping towards the door when another soldier visitor remarked to the woman "Your sweetheart has come for you." Anette, another woman in the same house, then walked out with a lantern in her hand when a shot was heard which luckily missed the intended victim and lodged in a wall. He left his rifle at the gate and was about to make his escape when the Military police arrived on the scene and arrested him.

On the rifle being examined, one round was found in it and eight rounds of ammunition on his person. The Police enquiry is being held to-day before Mr. Holman, Asst. Superintendent of Police assisted by Mr. Moore, Inspector of Police.

THE RETURN OF THE AMIR'S SON.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The first batch of Sirdar Inayat Ullah's followers left by a special train to-day. The Sirdar follows on Wednesday and proceeds direct to Agra, whence he goes on to Rawalpindi, where a review in his honour will be held on the 17th instant.

A SEPOY SHOOTS A HAVILDAR.

A Rajput sepoy at Malakand, last Wednesday shot his Havildar and afterwards committed suicide.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The following native Mountain Battery reliefs have been sanctioned for the current year :—The sections of 24th Battery at Chitral and Nowshera exchange places. 28th Battery goes from Dera Ismail Khan to Abbottabad, relieving the 25th Battery which goes to Mandalay. 29th Battery now at Mandalay proceeds to Dera Ismail Khan.

Sanction has been given to the establishments of the following locally recruited Madras Infantry regiments being reduced to a strength of 600 of all ranks, excluding British officers: 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, 77th Moplah Rifles, 73rd, 75th, 79th, 80th, 86th, and 88th Carnatic Infantry, and 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA AND SOCIAL REFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Even the enemies of the Social Conference, if there be at all such a body in existence, will have to admit the solid worth of the Maharaja's opening speech at the recent Social Conference. A magnanimous and practical spirit runs through the whole of the speech. The Maharaja does not speak like a reckless and irresponsible reformer, but like one who understands and realizes thoroughly the difficulties with which the path of our social reform is beset. Also the remedies suggested by him are in perfect keeping with the rest of his speech and furnish a model of practical methods to forward the sacred cause of social reform.

There is, however, one special feature of the Maharaja's address deserving more than a passing notice, which consists in his impartial and fearless criticism on the conduct of social reformers themselves. He says "there have been cases where men, who have argued splendidly for social reform, fail to carry out their principles in actual life. They have talked much and done little. All the reforms in existence at present among us are mostly due to the irresistible pressure of circumstances and very little to intelligent and energetic action on the part of social reformers."

It is certainly a curious irony of fate that in the very assembly of staunch Sudharaks, they should be told flatly to their faces that they are the worst caricatures of the class it is their ambition to represent, and that too by a person of their own choice for giving the address. If human nature is uniform in all minds it is no wonder at all that such an outspokenness of the Maharaja should have sent a pang through the hearts of reformers. But the candidness and intrepidity of the Maharaja will be very well appreciated by all evenly balanced minds. The Sudharaks will do well to learn one lesson from this advice that they have no reason to take every possible opportunity for trumpeting forth their deeds of so-called heroism in the field of social reform, but that they should hang down their heads with shame for not doing even so much which it was very easy for them to do. After giving the heroic assembly of the Sudharaks such a bitter pill to swallow, the Maharaja did not forget to treat them to a sweet dish, when he says "the failure of reformers does not invalidate the truth of their preaching though they would, indeed, have stood on a higher pedestal. But a truth remains a truth, even though the man, who preaches it, cannot put it into practice."

If this compliment does not mean much beyond a form of common courtesy, and only is in the nature of encouragement to the ranks injured by the previous unpleasant remarks of the Maharaja, no one has any reason to find fault with it; but if it is in the nature of a proposition intended to pass as a valid truth, its hollowness must be shown. Truth itself is very lame. It must be backed up by an individual true to himself, many wise things drop from the prattling lips of children, but those things are taken at their proper worth. Who can give any value for words if there is no action? What is truth when it is not put into practice? No one would care to sing praises of martyrs and other heroes, if truth fetched a value by itself. To make truth felt, individuals are necessary as truth is necessary to make individuals feel. One without the other is quite a dead thing. If any credit is due at all, it is only where truth and true individual combine in one personality. Where truth is preached with all the wordy vehemence at command, but not put into practice, the preacher must come in for a grand share of punishment for being disloyal to the truth instead of deserving one atom of credit for preaching it. If truth is to be told at all, the cause of social reform has suffered at the hands of its patrons on account of their timid and unmanly conduct. Social reform as itself is not unpopular with the people. It is only the name of the nerveless and vain Sudharak, which is odious as he is fond of indulging in uncharitable and sweeping remarks on old institutions without doing anything substantial. And lastly, if any credit is due at all for preaching the truth of social reform, the whole of it must fall upon Christian missionaries who want to give Christian light to India—Yours, &c.,

SITARAM VINAYAK KUNTE.

Malvan, Jan. 5.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

UNIQUE DISPLAY OF CARRIAGES.

MESSRS. SIMPSON AND CO.

To glean an idea of the extent of the excellence of Indian workmanship, a visitor to the Exhibition would be amply rewarded by going round the carriage show rooms which are located on the southern end of the ground. Here are to be seen some very striking conveyances from a Raja's state coach down to an ordinary dogcart and some of the more important exhibits in this line are so equally attractive that it would appear a difficult matter to apportion prizes.

Messrs. Simpson and Company, the well-known Carriage Builders and Motor Engineers of Madras, display exhibits which fully maintain the reputation they have long held. In the front of the stand are displayed, their Royal Warrant of appointment as carriage builders, to His Majesty King Edward VII, and also to the Prince of Wales. Inside are their appointment to H. H. the Nizam and many other Indian Princes with the certificates recording the medals which have been taken at various English and Indian Exhibitions. They show a magnificent state dress coach. It is a full bevelled glass quarteded canoe body and the body's looks are handsomely carved. It is painted a rich sky blue with lines of vermillion, and the mouldings and carvings are relieved by black and yellow. The hammer cloth is very handsome, with a silver coat of arms in the centre. The interior is richly upholstered in blue silk Tabarette and Morocco Leather with broad silk laces to match. The red silk curtains and friezes all round give it a most luxurious and inviting appearance. It is fitted with 4 massive silver plated lamps which are prettily ornamented. This is a grand specimen of Madras work and shows to what perfection the skilled Madrassi has been brought by Messrs Simpson & Co. There is also a handsome angular landau, which is very nicely finished with Cee springs, and silver plated nave band and compass joints and the design is perfect. A very neat alight circular fronted brougham completes their show of carriage. This is painted and finished in dark green and with perfect taste. Messrs. Simpson & Co. have now started the manufacture of motors and have a handsone 16 H. P. Simpson Turner steam car at the front of the stand. This car is excellently finished. It has a canopy with curtains all round to roll up and is fitted with a folding glass front which makes it suitable for all weathers. The great feature of their cars are that they require only kerosine oil and water for fuel and that they are so simple in construction and working that any intelligent native can look after them. They are built on the well-known Turner Mussi System and are suitable for all classes of work and the whole design has been carefully studied, to suit the condition of Indian roads. The one shown is built to the order of the Maharana of Porbander. This is certainly a well appointed exhibit and is in charge of their representative Mr. S. Green.

We understand at the judging of exhibits in this Section yesterday morning, a Gold Medal has been awarded for the state carriages.

THE FORT COACH FACTORY.

Mr. Pestonji B. Press, of the Fort Coach Factory, who has to his credit many medals, cups and certificates won at previous shows in and out of India, displays many specimens of this branch of native industry. Among them are a smart well-finished Vis-a-Vis, built to order for Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K. C. I. E., M. P., and a "Perth" or improved four-wheeled Dogcart, which has already gained a Bronze Medal at the World's show at Paris in 1900. This latter conveyance has solved a difficult problem and shown that well-seasoned Indian timber stands the European climate for any length of time. This is more than can be said of European timber when subjected to our tropical climate. This Perth dogcart remained in Paris during the whole time the Exhibition was open and was for six months in London. Still it looks as attractive and smart as when first built. Mr. Press has introduced two new features in the coach-building line. First, there is the Luncheon Car or Cahr-a-Bane which was never known to exist in the Presidency till Mr. Press built one last year for H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar. H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa has since had a similar one made to accommodate no less than twenty-five persons. A Char-a-Bane is now on show at the Exhibition. It is equipped with well-polished tables, princely tiffin baskets and all other outfits required by shikar parties and other excursionists. A Motor Car Body fitted on a French chassis is another new exhibit in this stall. This body will bear comparison with those built in London or Paris. There are many other novelties also to be seen which have very recently been brought by Mr. Press from Europe; among them being an Odometar—a tell-tale contrivance for measuring the distance a carriage runs down to the fraction of a mile.

KHETWADY CARRIAGE WORKS.

Mr. H. D. Pudumjee & Co. of the Khetwadi Carriage Works, have on the exhibition four of their best turnouts in the way of a Landau, a Cabriolette, a Victoria and a four-wheeled dogcart, the lining and finish of each of these being superb. The cabriolette in particular forms a very attractive feature of this stall. The firm were given a silver medal and a diploma of excellence at the recent Horse and Dog show held in Bombay. They have lately patented and introduced the "A. B. C." ball-bearing axles for wheels. These axles are reputed with possessing greater advantages than any other ball-bearing axles on the market. The grooves being out spirally and not at right angles to the axle, the balls do not, for any time, run in the same place on the axle, but are continully changing their position, both from the fact of the groove in the ball-races being spiral and the ball-races themselves being free to revolve in the hub. Any ordinary syce can remove the wheels and ball-races and as the races are interchangeable they can, with advantage, be placed in any position, and the more often they are removed and replaced indiscriminately, the better for the bearing, as the grooves in no two places are cut in the same position and being replaced out of order the balls in consequence, run on a fresh bearing on the axle.

Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonji, Carriage Builder of Girgaum Road, is exhibiting a handsome shigram and a "Morning Car." The latter is a novel contrivance and well worthy of inspection. The car is hung on Cee-springs with India rubber bearing in sides and a cross spring in front underneath the body; with Colling's patent cranked axle; Warner's patent rubber-tyred wheels; Palkiwalla's patent shafts, which can be raised or lowered according to the height of the horse and which, in case of accident can be totally detached from the body by taking off the screw pins. The rein rail is likewise made to slide up and down. The seats also slide backwards and forwards by means of a screw and brass wheel to adjust the balance. The hind seat for syce is detachable. The car is upholstered with blue realMorocco and broad-cloth, and tastefully painted, the whole being highly finished with brass fittings, handsome brass lamps, India rubber mats, foot-rest, swingle tree for traces, whip socket, etc., etc. Besides these, the exhibitor is showing a large variety of carriage accessories.

OTHER STALLS.

The other stalls display a variety of carriages of every description built by other local coach-builders.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION.

All the exhibits, including those from the Royal Princesses, brought by Sir W. Wedderburn from England are to be returned to-morrow the 11th instant. The last day in which they will be exhibited in this Section is to-day.

BOMBAY Presidency cricket lovers will be interested to learn that H. J. Hoare the best European bowler in India, will be qualified to play for the Presidency against the Parsees this year having been transferred to Indore which is in the Western Command.

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE JUDGES' DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the following letter from the Committee of the Motor Union of Western India, in reply to the letter addressed to the Judges by a very large number of competitors, asking to know their reasons for allotting the prize to a car which had proved itself far less reliable than many of those which took part in the reliability run from Delhi to Bombay, or for some kind of explanation of their decision to overlook the 56 marks lost by the prize-winner.

I have heard on good authority that the Judges went to much trouble and pains to furnish this explanation, and sent it to the Secretary of the Union, with a request that it should be communicated to the competitors. This straightforward conduct was certainly exactly what was to be expected of the Judges, who, it is generally acknowledged, were placed in a false position by the officials of the Union ever having asked them to act as Judges, knowing their experience of motors to be so slight.

I do not expect it to interest the other competitors any more than it has interested me to know the Committee's opinion of the Judges' award, but what would interest us all is to learn whether or not it is true that the Judges have made a report and whether the Union officials intend to publish it or suppress it against the wishes of the Judges.

There is no doubt that the rules under which competitors entered were entirely altered by the Committee of the Union after the entries had been obtained, and that competitors were not informed of the most important alteration until a few days before the start from Delhi. I refer, of course, to the fact that in the original Rules, supplied to competitors before they entered, it was distinctly stated that the car that lost fewest marks during the run would receive the Gaekwar's Cup. What competitors naturally want to know now is why the Rules were so altered, why Judges were appointed at all, and why the Committee placed such entire power in the Judges' hands as to make it possible for them to entirely ignore the marks lost during the Trials? It is not natural that competitors are astonished that the Committee of the Union could have made such a glaring mistake as to leave the car owners' reputations and the reputations of some of the largest European manufactueres in the hands of a few gentlemen whose knowledge of motors was so slight, after distinctly inviting entries for a Reliability trial in which the best car would win the Cup on marks? The Judges are to be rather pitied than altogether blamed for their hasty misjudgment, as it was palpable, by the manner in which they rushed through their examination of twenty cars in the roadway and among the crowd on the arrival of the cars in Bombay, that the Committee had not made plain to them and that they had not grasped the importance of the task which they had undertaken. But the Motor Union officials can have no reasonable excuse for so altering the rules as to place both the unfortunate Judges and competitors in such a false position.

From the Rules of the trials, sent to European owners and manufacturers, they naturally thought that it was to be an ordinary reliability competition and they brought, or sent cars to compete which they considered best suited to the conditions under which they were to run. For instance, Mr. F. Edge sent his own touring car as being a thoroughly reliable car, which was capable of keeping up an average speed under all conditions of 30 miles per hour. Mr. Edge was, of course, anxious that his All-British Napier car should keep up the maximum speed mentioned in the Rules, and show itself to be as good as any other car in the competition, more especially as India is a British country. During the run this car showed itself to be the most reliable fast car in the competition, and lost 56 marks less than the car to which the prize was given. There was no other car above 12 h-p. that lost less than twenty marks for repairs and detentions on the road, whereas the Napier car lost only two marks, and that through no fault of the car, but only on account of an electric battery, which had been badly charged at Delhi, unexpectedly losing power. There were no mechanical repairs or replacements made to the Napier car from start to finish nor did it have any mechanical trouble at all.

There is no doubt that, if any such competition is contemplated in the future, European automobilists will be very chary about entering cars, and will want to see the rules and have an undertaking that they will not be altered after the cars have entered.

It seems most unfortunate that such a pleasant and well-conducted tour, which we all enjoyed so much, has served no useful purpose, and should end in such a fiasco, and it is also a pity that neither the Judges nor the Committee have so far published an explanation of the extraordinary decision which has given rise to universal dissatisfaction.

After all, seeing that several thousands of pounds have been spent by competitors participating in these trials, I think that they are justly within their rights in having requested some kind of explanation of why their cars were considered by the Judges as inferior to the car to which the prize was alloted. I can quite imagine that they would find some difficulty in explaining their decision, but it would be the least that could be expected from a just set of sportsmen who are no doubt not ashamed of their reasons for coming to so important a decision, and I can only believe that the rumour is true that the officials of the Union have such a report in their hands, perhaps with the idea of still further up-holding it.—Yours, etc.,

B. JOHNSON.

REPLY TO THE PROTEST.

The following is the letter addressed to Mr. Basil Johnson, in reply to the protest signed by a number of motor car owners against the Judges' award of the Baroda Cup in the Delhi-Bombay trials :—

The Motor Union of Western India.

11, Elphinstone Circle Bombay Jan. 5 1905.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of protest, dated 2nd of January and addressed to the Judges of the Delhi-Bombay Motor Trials, has been referred by them to the Committee of this Union.

In reply, I am instructed to say that the Committee uphold the decision of the Judges on all points and to request that you will be good enough to communicate this decision to the representatives of owners who have signed the letter of protest.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR HOARE
Honorary Secretary.

THE CHALLENGE TO THE "SPEEDWELL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Iam sorry Mr. Scovell does not see his way clear to accept the above challenge and run over again the distance with other observers on board. With regard to the question, at which point he abandoned kerosine in favour of petrol, this matter could easily be settled by the production of his fuel account with the suppliers en-route, Mr. Scovell arrived in Agra, with his tank cock leaking badly. This I assisted in soldering. Was the leakage between Delhi and Agra allowed for by the observer if so, how? The rules of the run stipulated that the winner of the Economy Prize should complete the journey to Bombay, and I take it this should have been accomplished on the fuel used on the section of road selected for the measurements. A carburetter that can only run on low grade oil is hardly the thing for India. I was supplied on the journey with no less than four brands of oil. The only difference between 125 degrees and 150 degrees, in my opinion and long experience, is that the former fouls the cylinder and sparking plug much quicker; also gives a more disagreeable exhaust. I always prefer 150 degrees oil when obtainable. It is a mistake to suppose 125 degrees oil is more easily vaporised, for although the flash point is lower, owing to unremoved light oils, the bulk of the oil is heavy and not so easily combustable as in the case of the higher grades. In the eyes of those acquainted with the properties of kerosine, Mr. Scovell's excuse for abandoning this fuel before the completion of the run is to say the least "very thin."—Yours &c.,

J. WILSON HALL,
Mem., Soc., Chem., Ind.

Great Western Hotel, Jan. 8.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald, presiding.

OBJECTIONABLE POLICY.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the sum of Rs.88,613-12-3 deducted by Government from the liquor licenses instalment, being debited as an advance against current revenue pending recovery from Government or such subsequent adjustment as might be finally decided by the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta took exception to the policy followed by Government of deducting moneys payable by them from sums due by them to the Corporation on other heads. He moved a rider to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit a strong protest to Government against the policy of deducting amounts payable by them but not yet settled, from sums due by them to the Corporation on other heads.

The resolution with the rider was carried.

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted to the Corporation the following note on the revised estimates of income and expenditure for 1904-05 :—

In the introductory remarks to the Budget for 1905-06, already approved by the Standing Committee, the opening balance for that year has been estimated at Rs. 18,33,000. On the basis of the latest reliable data, the income for 1904-05 is now estimated at Rs. 1,64,300 more than the amount estimated while preparing the Budget for 1905-06. The most noticeable variations are under General Tax, Town Duties and Water Tax and other miscellaneous Water Works Revenue. The increase under the first head is due to the increased receipts from the Port Trust under the revised assessment for the quinquennial period commencing from 1st April 1904 being now estimated at approximately Rs. 45,000 against only Rs. 14,000 previously anticipated. Under the second head "Town Duties," the income has increased so that the realizations based on the average for the last three years can with safety be placed at the Rs. 12 lakhs, originally estimated. The figures of the actual demand on meter measurement for the 2nd half of the year 1904-05, which were not available when the original revised estimate was prepared, show that it is necessary that the Water Works income should now be put at Rs. 16,91,000 against Rs. 15,27,000 entered in the first revised estimate. The estimated expenditure for 1904-05, as now ascertained, amounts to Rs. 92,95,872, including an extra expenditure of Rs. 50,000 under Street Improvements. The possible liabilities on the latter account on the latest available data aggregate over Rs. 4 lakhs, including the cost of set-backs sanctioned but not acquired. It is impossible to say how much of this sum will probably be required for payment in the current official year and how much in the succeeding years. Out of the current year's grant of Rs. 1 lakh, the balance now available amounts only to Rs. 37,000. As some very costly set-backs have recently been acquired, and the others are being acquired much more rapidly than has hitherto been done, it is apprehended that the above balance will not be sufficient for our requirements. It is, therefore, proposed to supplement the current year's grant by Rs. 50,000 to be appropriated from the surplus revenue to be derived this year and to reserve a further sum of Rs. 75,000 for expenditure in the ensuing year. Excluding this extra item of Rs. 50,000 for street improvements, the estimated expenditure for the year shows a net saving of Rs. 20,000 over and above that shown in the 1st Revised Estimate. The total estimated expenditure for the year is put at Rs. 92,95,872, but the amount, which is likely to be paid during the currency of the year, is estimated to be not more than Rs. 87 lakhs. The closing balance for 1904-05 and, consequently, the opening balance for 1905-06 is estimated at Rs. 19,07,300 or Rs. 1,34,300 in excess of the amount shewn in the Budget for the latter year or, deducting Rs. 75,000, to be reserved for Street Improvements in 1905-06, Rs.59,300. It is requested that if the revised estimates, now submitted, meet with approval, they may be adopted by the Corporation as the final amended estimates of income and expenditure of this Municipality for 1904-05, the opening of the Budget for 1905-06 now under consideration being fixed at Rs. 19,07,300. In the light of the figures shewn in the revised estimates now submitted, it seems necessary to modify the estimate of income for 1905-06 to a certain extent as under :—1—General Tax to be increased from Rs. 31,04,000 to Rs.31,50,000 increase Rs. 46,000; 2—Water Tax and other Miscellaneous Water-Works Revenue to be increased from Rs.16,26,000 to Rs. 16,75,000; increase Rs.49,000; total Rs, 95,000.

This increase of Rs. 95,000, together with the increase of Rs. 59,300 in the opening balance, gives a total of Rs. 1,54,300 which would allow of a further reduction of half per cent, being made in the General Tax, viz., from 10 per cent. to 9 1-2 per cent. If this proposal be adopted, the Budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1905-06 would stand as under :—

		Rs.
Opening balance		19,07,300
Add—		
Income as per Budget...	Rs. 87,80,000	
Increase in General Tax	,, 46,000	
Increase in Water Tax	,, 49,000	
	Rs. 88,75,000	
Deduct—		
Reduction in General Tax	1,57,300	
		87,17,700
		1,06,85,000
Deduct—		
Estimated expenditure as per Budget	Rs. 90,86,000	
Extra provision for Street Improvements	,, 75,000	
		91,61,000
Estimated closing balance for 1905-06		Rs. 15,24,000

against Rs. 15,27,000 per Budget showing a reduction of...Rs. 3,000.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersay moved that consideration of the Budget Estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1905-06 be proceeded with. He said since the budget was passed by the Standing Committee, they had received from the Commissioner revised estimates which showed that the figures approved of by the Standing Committee would be altered to the extent of Rs. 2,97,000. The Commissioner had recommended a reduction of half a per cent in the general tax and suggested several amendments of the figures in the budget passed by the Standing Committee. He (the speaker) under the circumstances considered it necessary to revise the budget and hoped that one of the members would move for its being referred back to the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved as an amendment that the budget estimates be referred back to the Standing Committee for further consideration. He said the object for a further consideration of the budget was shown in the Commissioner's prefatory remarks. The Commissioner himself had now suggested that in view of the substantial increase in the income, a reduction of half a per cent should be made in the general tax, thus reducing that tax to nine and a half per cent including half a per cent fire brigade tax. It was desirable to send the budget back to the Committee in order that it might be placed before the Corporation with matured proposals in view of the facts disclosed by the revised estimates. He took it that the Standing Committee would reconsider the whole question and bring proposals before the Corporation after carefully considering whether the general tax should be reduced to nine per cent and a half as recommended by the Commissioner, or whether they would give any further relief to the rate-payers. He would strongly support reduction of the tax to 9 per cent. because the revised estimates submitted by the Commissioner should a substantial increase of two lakhs and a half in the income.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji seconded the amendment which was carried.

THE LATE DR R. N. KHORY.

In accordance with a notice of motion Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved :—"That the Corporation record with deep regret the death, on the 29th December 1904, of Dr. R. N. Khory, M. D., M.R.C.P., who had been a member of the Corporation for nearly 10 years, and who in that capacity had rendered useful and valuable services to the City. That the meeting do now adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory." He said Dr Khory rendered valuable service to the Corporation in regard to the health and sanitation of the city. He took deep interest in all the medical questions that were discussed at the board of the Corporation.

Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock seconded the resolution. He said he was associated with Dr Khory for great many years in professional work. He had very great respect for his talents and ability and for the energy with which he prosecuted whatsoever subject he took up. He was sure the proposition moved by Sir Bhalchundra would be met with universal approval on the part of the Corporation. He was sure they all joined in expressing their deepest regret in the untimely death of Dr. Khory, so far away from his native country.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon next.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE AMERICAN STOCK MARKET.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

THE important matter of cotton growing in the West Indies has evidently received a considerable stimulus from the visit of Mr. E. L. Oliver and Mr. R. Stancliffe to Jamaica. These representatives of the British Cotton-growing Association have met the various people interested in conference, and the Jamaica "Gleaner" of December 7 contains a long account of the proceedings. A large number of questions were put categorically to Mr. Oliver, and these indicated a very close and business-like grasp of the general conditions. Mr. Oliver told the planters plainly that the mixed character of the West Indian cotton—"long and short, coarse and fine, strong and weak cotton, all in the same bag"—had handicapped it severely, and it really appears that the new cotton-growing communities can hardly have this point too frequently or too emphatically enforced. For mixed cotton the best price to be expected is the market rate for the worst of it, "just as the strength of a chain is its weakest link." Mr. Oliver suggested three grades and a higher rate of pay for pickers who brought in their cotton clean, and he gave various advice with regard to ginning, balings, and others matters.

It is quite in the healthy nature of things, however, that Mr. Oliver's remarks should have been subjected to some criticism. The question most discussed seems to have been that of the "ratoon," a word which a correspondent of the "Gleaner" describes as "the corruption of the Spanish word "batones—roots." Mr. Oliver sternly maintains that as soon as the first crop is gathered the trees should be destroyed and fresh seed planted, but West Indian experience declares that some five crops can be gathered from the same tree with advantage. Various instances are given of old trees that bore extraordinarily well, though it strikes us that the "ratooning" might possibly account to some extent for the mixture of stable in the West Indian cotton. It is acknowledged however that the cotton has generally been very badly prepared for the market, and it seems to be certain that there are great possibilities about it. But there should not be as Mr. Oliver pointed out, a percentage of waste in West Indian Sea Island cotton far exceeding that grown in other localities. It appears that this visit may do something to solve various interesting questions.

Trusts and rumours of trusts continue to monopolise the new columns of the German press. Under date of 18th inst. the "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports as follows :—"We understand that a cartel of the German firms interested in the jute trade has been finally completed to-day. Hitherto only a general agreement as to prices existed in the industry. Attempts have been made for years past to establish a cartel but until now these attempts have not been successful. The efforts put forth have, however, been consistently maintained, and to-day the negotiations which have been proceeding at Brunswick have terminated with the desired result. This development is a most important one as far as the German jute industry is concerned."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York in discussing the effect of the Bureau's big crop estimate on the cotton market, point out that the planters have now "lost the support of the outside speculator, who usually prefers to buy rather than to sell short, and they have not yet gained the support of that investment buying which, at some price, is always present to absorb a surplus. In losing the support of the speculator a very large buying power is taken from the market, while investment buying is always slow and conservative in feeling its way." Messrs. Hubbard add that they themselves "do not look for the extreme low range of prices now generally expected, but should this large crop materialise it will be some time before the investment demand becomes a factor."

The extraordinary break in the New York market is the theme of Messrs Henry Clews and Co.'s circular of December 10. The truth is, the market was ripe for a break. For weeks and months stocks continued to rise without interruption until speculation, over-stimulated by increasingly favourable outside conditions, carried the market up to the point of collapse. Sentiment everywhere was so overwhelmingly bullish that spots were ignored and a situation created where only a shock of some sort was needed to force wholesale liquidation. This shock came in the form of an attack upon Amalgamated Copper, which promptly exposed the weakened condition of the whole market. Stocks, had passed it appeared, into weak hands, and could not be supported. Liquidation of overbought accounts became imperative, and prices were so high that no substantial buyers could be found except at such heavy declines as exhausted weak margins and frightened timid holders out of their senses. Now, we are told, the financial atmosphere is clearer, values are on a more substantial basis, and at the time of writing Messrs. Clews considered the crisis about over, and with some philosophical disregard for the upset they say: Our farmers will be none the less prosperous because stocks have broken several points; our manufacturers will produce and sell none the less, and there will be no fall in wages or any decrease in the number of hands employed in consequence. The movement, indeed, is contrasted with the panic of 1903, "when our whole financial and industrial fabric was weakened by the mass of indigestible industrials thrown upon an overtaxed market.

The seventh "Salon de l'Automobile" once more calls attention to the newest of French industries—an industry whose development has been so rapid that when compared with it the progress of all the other industries of the country appears singularly slow. The years ago scarcely a dozen automobile firms existed in France; seven years ago the valv of the autos exported was but half a million francs. In 1902 the value had reached 30 millions; in 1903 it had attained 52 millions; while during the first 10 months of the present year the value of the autos exported is estimated at 72 millions francs. When one considers these figures, it is impossible to question for one moment that the auto has entered into the very life of the French nation. Paris still remains the centre of the automobile industry. Certain suburban communes, such as Suresnes, Puteaux, Billancourt, Boulogne, St. Denis, Courbevoice; and Levallios have during the last eight years become veritable automobile cities. The clouds of smoke which at times hang over the French capital testify to the existence of immense factories, in some of which from 1,500 to 2,000 workmen find constant employment. A similar state of things exists in some of the large provincial towns, and the movement is extending.

But is the industry paying? This question may cause some surprise; but from what one hears notwithstanding the immense development of the trade, "all is not gold that glitters." There is business and business. There is the business which although it may involve an immense turnover, may be so laden with expenses of various kinds that it brings very little grist to the mill. Much of the automobile business of France is of this description. I grant that appearances are against me. I grant that the amount of money centred round the auto is enormous; but how much of it brings an adequate return? The question is worth examining. First as to the output, the number of machines manufactured. "Most people have a very vague idea of the number of automobiles turned out, even in the very best factories," said a manufacturer a few days ago; "I do not believe that any factory has ever been able to turn out more than 300 vehicles per month, even under quite exceptional circumstances; I believe that even 200 is rarely attained. Take two hundred. This represents seven vehicles a day, that is to say, an output which would, perhaps realise 70,000 francs—equivalent to 25 million francs per year,

although I doubt whether the sales of any firm in France have ever, even in the most prosperous of years, reached 20 million francs." So much for the output of a really first-class firm. Of course, it is a very delicate matter to ask for information as to profits, and it is only by making incidental inquiries as to expenses, and on putting two and two together, that one can form any idea as to the real profit made by the automobile firms of France.

The expenses of many French firms are enormous. The automobile workman is one of the best paid in the country. His wages are generally one franc an hour. It is very rare that they fall below 75 centimes and he works ten hours a day, which represents wages at the rate of from 250 to 300 francs per month. But the cost of production is, for many firms, but an item in their expenses. The colossal sums received from the sale of their products are absorbed in "general expenses," which in the automobile industry bear no comparison with those of any other trade. Then again, the automobile manufacturers of France seem possessed with the demons of innovation and competition. They are ever on the look-out for improvements and studying new models, so much so, that it is almost impossible for them to produce a "series," for the auto which is ala mode to-day, may be de mode to-morrow, and this before the number produced may have been disposed of. This applies to ordinary automobiles. Then there are other expenses such as the cost of constructing "racers" : the cost of racing, the necessity of an intense publicity, without which many of the French firms could not live. All this means money—money to be paid out of receipts, all contributing to diminish the profit of firms apparently in a most flourishing condition. Of course, there are firms doing excellent business and making excellent profits. I know of one company whose last dividend was 35 per cent. I could name a firm which a short time ago refused to part with its business for 50 million francs and I could tell of another, founded but a few years ago, whose autos have become so much in request that they asked 12 million francs for a factory which employed but five hundred workmen. Such examples of prosperity are however very rare. Unfortunately, there are many, very many others which, to put it mildly, are making a hard struggle for existence. Why? "We are running each other," declared an exhibitor at the Automobile Show to me, "If German manufacturers had the prospects we have, they would form a cartel or a trust, French manufacturers prefer to cut each other's throats." There is, no doubt, some truth in this. Each manufacturer seems imbued with but one idea that the first of to-day may be the last of to-morrow, and "vice versa."

Trade appears to be rapidly improving in Nigeria. The general figures of the imports and exports through Southern Nigeria and Lagos are not ascertainable, while no statement is forthcoming this year as to the Niger Company's trade. From Kano, the principal market, however, the Resident reports that the number of caravans bringing imported manufactures from the south shows a steady monthly increase. The High Commissioner regrets the decision of the Niger Company not to open a trading depot in the interior at Zaria, and he notes that the "untutored savages" of Bassa show much ingenuity in smuggling gin from Southern Nigeria. It is reported that bottles are found (1) tied in a bundle of rags and trailing under a canoe with string, (2) in the centre of bags of salt, and (3) buried under ashes of the fire used for cooking in the canoe. Sir F. D. Lugard also writes : "A factor which greatly militates against my efforts to promote the circulation of coinage—which would promote and facilitate trade and would very greatly assist the administration in the collection of taxes and duties—is the refusal of the sole European firm, which has any large connection in the country, to purchase any produce except with barter goods, and there unwillingness to accept cash when tendered by natives (or anything but produce) for their goods. Presumably they thus hope to make a double profit (first on the goods sold, and secondly on the produce bought); but I am myself unable to see how, by eliminating a medium of exchange, they can either increase the amount of produce for sale, or the demand for imported goods. On the contrary, by refusing the cash tendered, they force the possessor to rend it where it will be accepted, and I have known a native trader send £1,000 in a single order to Lagos."

CHRISTMAS IN TIBET.

GYANTSE, Dec. 28.

By the kindly interest and active exertions of Captain O'Connor, C. I. E., R. G. A., with whom the idea originated, a Gymkhana was held here on Christmas Day. Our small garrison and a large concourse of inhabitants from the town and district were present including some of the principal monks and laymen who with the abbot from a neighbouring monastery, were received by Captain O'Connor in front of a row of tents specially pitched for the occasion in full view of the sports ground. Among the daily improvements being carried out here not the least has been the conversion of some rough scrub land adjoining the quarters of the garrison into an extensive parade-ground for the Mounted Infantry. This afforded ample space not only for the sports but also for the eager crowd of sightseers who, at the appointed hour of noon, were seen approaching the centre of attraction from all directions. Each event was watched with the keenest interest by the spectators, and, to add to the variety of the day's amusements, a company of Tibetans, grotesquely attired, and including a white-bearded leader, representative of Father Christmas, afforded continuous enjoyment throughout the day by terpsichorean and dramatic performances. The Emperor of China was also represented in character. The performances of this company, as well as polo and tent-pegging, were continued throughout the second day.

The following is a list of the principal events :—

1. 100 Yards Race for Sepoys.—There were numerous entries for this event, and it was evident from the excitement displayed by their comrades that the competitors had been severally "backed" for their chances of success.

2. Sackfight for Sepoys.—This was an amusing encounter between men wholly enwrapped in gunny-bags, their heads being only visible. Their ineffectual efforts to keep their feet when jostled by their opponents caused considerable amusement.

3. An obstacle race brought many competitors among the sepoys, and was keenly contested.

4. Pillow-fight (Sepoys).—Two combatants being mounted on a vaulting horse attacked each other with pillows, and the want of any foothold or balance when delivering the blow caused numerous "spills" and ludicrous efforts to remount under pillow-fire.

5. Polo.—Captain O'Connor has taken pains to instruct the men of the Mounted Infantry in polo as an antidote to ennui in camp life and the game played made a lively variation in the day's sports.

6. Treasure Hunt (for Sepoys).—This was an amusing search for various coins hidden in a mound of loose earth. At a given signal the competitors rushed from the starting point and scrambled for the "find."

7. A boxing exhibition by Sergeants of the Telegraph Department, one of whom had been noted for his skill with the gloves at the Curragh of Kildare brought out some good play.

8. Boot Race (for Sepoys.—The competitors divested themselves of their boots which were purposely thrown in a promiscuous heap at a distance from the starting point. The rush to find each his own pair of boots, and the race to the winning post properly shod and laced, was a novel feature in the programme.

9 Tent-pegging (Officers) and a tug-of war between companies of Mounted Infantry.

10. Long Jump and Followers' Race (Sepoys) also Ghurra Race, in which each competitor, blindfold, carried a ve sel full of water attracted full entries.

11. Treasure Hunt for Tibetans.—Prize Rs. 10, naturally brought unlimited numbers from the crowd of bystanders who were with difficulty mustered and started by Captain O'Connor. The scramble was made in a cloud of dust which completely hid the treasure seekers.

12. Children's Race for Tibetans.—Eighty-five entered, and the excitement of parents and friends as to who should carry off one of the various prizes for a "place" in the race was intense.

13.—Mule-drivers' Race.—For men of the Gyantse Transport Service. This brought the day's proceedings to a close, and after three cheers for the King called for by Captain O'Connor, the large concourse, which throughout the day had been very orderly and displayed great interest, watching each event with wrapt attention, dispersed amid evident signs of the "peace and goodwill" which reigns at this festive season, between Gyantse town and Garrisons.

Do you suffer from any skin complaint—eczema, piles, erysipelas, scurvy, scabies, herpes, or itch? Doan's Ointment gives quick relief, and it is rare that one pot is not found sufficient to permanently cure the worst case. Doan's Ointment is sold by all Chemists and medicine-vendors.

AURANGABAD NOTES.

On Thursday athletic sports took place on the 98th Infantry parade ground, writes our Aurangabad correspondent. The spectators numbered about 2,000. The events including hookey, one mile race, three legged race, sack race, a man racing with another on his back, truck race, with a man riding, a novel obstacee race and a race in which the competitors ran blind folded with pots on their heads containing coloured water. It was great fun to see these men tumbling about and daubing themselves with the coloured contents of the chatties. In a tug-of-war between Ahirs and Chattries after struggling for over five minutes, the Chattries overcame, their opponents. As both teams were altogether exhausted, the contest was renewed on Friday when the vanquished team of the previous day became the victors. The winning teams were awarded money prizes to be equally distributed among the successful competitors. At the close of the sports all the young girls present under 6 years of age ran a race and each one was given a small reward.

Some men having committed a dacoity between Dewalgaon Raja and Chikhli in the Buldana district escaped and came down here. A scout having recognised them, he informed the authorities. A chief constable with 12 men arrived on Thursday and arrested the dacoits who have been taken to Buldana for trial.

The survey officers returned here from Ajanta after completing their work and rejoined their respective regimental and staff appointments.

An said accident occurred two days ago behind the Butts of the 96th Berar Infantry. While a poor Kunbi woman aged over 60 years was basking in the sun after bathing, in a small hempen hut situated about 2 000 yards at the back of the Butts, she was accidently shot, while a section was practicing at the targets. The woman was conveyed to the Regimental Hospital, where the bullet was extracted by the medical officer. She is still under treatment in the Hospital. As these unfortunate accidents are of rather frequent occurrence, it would be well if the Butts could be removed to a better locality near the hills.

Yet another case of incendiarism has occurred in the 96th Berar Infantry lines. While a school master had proceeded to his native country on leave some one set fire to his substantial tiled house. Fortunately the owner had removed his household goods into another friend's house. The fire was extinguished by the weekly fire picquet. The perpetrators of this deed have not been discovered.

One of the most pleasant features of Yule Tide is the spontaneous distribution of "saries" and other apparel by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions to their indigenous flock.

On Thursday, a Rifle match took place between the commissioned Native and non-commissioned officers of the 98th Regiment. The match was for seven rounds at 401 yards excluding 2 sighting shots. The first prize was won by Havildar Jaipalsingh with 33 points out of a possible 35, the second by Jamadar Yusuf Ali Khan with 32, the third by Havildar Mastram with 31.

The second match took place the following day, a team of 6 men being selected from each of the 8 Companies as well as from the Band. The respective teams competed at 600 and 900 yards. The team of B Company won the match with an aggregate score of 211 points, the 2nd team scored 209. A Rs. 20 prize was awarded to the winning team. In addition to this Musician Wazir Khan the best shot at 600 yards was granted a prize of Rs. 5; likewise the best shot sepoy Sitabkhan at 900 yards was awarded Rs. 5 for a score of 27 points out of 35. The absence of tall scoring may be attributed to heavy wind and dust prevailing at the time.

One of pleasentest institutions of Aurangabad is the annual fair held to the north-west of the Soneri Mahel, which was constructed by the celebrated royal lady Dursinqh during the reign of the great Aurangzebe. This annual fair is held in honour of a celebrated recluse, named Nipat Niranjan, who is famous as a Hindu religious poet whose works are still in existence and are prized by all. The sightseers were numerous. This ascetic composed a secret book which is still held in great veneration, by the Brahmin community who convey the same with gerat pomp and ceremony to the allotted shrine annually. The local bigwigs of the Nizam's Government pitch their own tents and invite their friends and acquaintances to witness the religious ceremonies. For the convenience of spectators, numerous shops are pitched for the sale of confectionery, flowers, garlands, incense children's toys, etc. Troupes of dancing girls give performances throughout the night, while the Police force is temporarily augmented to maintain order. The shrine was welld ecorated with bunting, and there was a firework display as well as illuminations.

In the plague camp a fire took place in a hut inhabited by a poor old woman and her family. At about 8 p. m., while the old woman was preparing the usual meal, some sparks fell on stalks which ignited at once and the hut was reduced to cinders within 15 minutes. Had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by friendly neighbours the loss would have been more considerable as all the stacked grain would have been consumed by the fire. The inmates managed to escape scathless.

To celebrate the New Year a ceremonial parade was held on the general parade ground on the 2nd instant. The troops taking part in the ceremony were the 30th Gordon Horse, the 96th Berar Infantry and the 98th. The whole division was drawn up in line facing the east at about 7-15 a. m., on the arrival of Colonel R. Wapshere D. S. O., Commanding the station at 7-30 a. m., all the manœuvres were gone through with precision. A "feu-de-joie" was fired by the combined regiments. After the usual ceremonial march past, three cheers were heartily given.

A great demonstration took place on the 3rd instant, on the occasion of the transfer of the 30th Gordon Horse from here to Bangalore, on their septennial relief. On the Cavalry forming on the parade ground for the last time, all their friends assembled to wish them Godspeed. Both the Infantry Regiments were present at the "Kala Chabootra" (The local Yyburn) and lined the route (Jalna Road) to bid them farewell. The departing Regiment of Lancers marched from the parade ground, at about 7-45 a. m., preceded by both the regimental Bands for a mile. The local citizens, of both the city and cantonment including wealthy sowcars, and other influential people, were present in great numbers. This extraordinary leave taking may be attributed to this Corps having remained here for over 7 years and having endeared itself to all the communities.

One of most amusing incidents of the week has been the fraud perpetrated by a poultry seller, who is a resident of the Cavalry bazaar here. Hearing that the 30th Gordon Horse would have to pass through Jalna to their destination at Bangalore, he went to Jalna two days ago. Donning the uniform of a Government official with sword, etc he exacted a lot of necessaries, in the shape of poultry eggs, some cash etc., which were readily given to him in the belief that he was an authorized Government official who had come there on special duty to collect supplies. On the matter coming to the notice of the police, he was enticed into the railway premises where he was captured and brought down to Aurangabad and placed before Colonel R. Wapshere, D. S. O, Station Commandant. On the culprit stating that he had done this to save the Government trouble, he was, placed before the Cantonment Magistrate who is trying the case.

A syce belonging to the local "Padre" endeavoured to imitate John Gilpin on Thursday. On being permitted to walk the horse about, he quietly bestrced it and went galloping along the Main Road leading to the local Spinning Mills. On reaching there he came in violent contact with a bullock, with the natural result that he was thrown to the ground receiving severe injuries. Luckily for him, some good Samaritans, ran to his help, and after setting him on his legs, he returned home limping with the horse. He is still now under medical treatment, and vowing not to commit himself in a similar manner again.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There appears to be a consensus of opinion among those who take an interest in the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University that the French paper set at the recent examination was an unreasonably severe test of the candidate's knowledge of that language. This is evidenced by the fact that the number of candidates who passed in the French paper was very small.

It is a matter of considerable surprise to me that the Head-masters and the Principals of schools and colleges have not yet submitted a representation to the University Authorities demanding an inquiry into this matter and insisting upon the percentage of marks which the candidates are required to obtain in order to pass in French being reduced from 1-3rd to 1-4th in connection with this particular examination.

I know of one case in which a candidate passed in all the subjects except French and was certain to have passed in that subject also, if the test had been a fair and reasonable one.

It is therefore unfortunate that candidates who strive hard to achieve success at the Matriculation examination should have their efforts rendered abortive, not because they are incompetent to pass the Examination, but because some of the Examiners are unable to gauge correcly the standard of knowledge which they are to expect from the candidates.

I trust this letter will stimulate the Head-masters and the Principals concerned to approach the University authorities with as little delay as possible in order that the disastrous results of the examination in French may be repaired by the exercise of a justificable leniency in view of the undue severity of the French paper.—Yours &c.

PATERFAMILIAS.

Bombay, January, 7.

DARBAR AT KOLHAPUR.

THE CHIEF AND THE JAHAGIRDARS.

His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja, writes a Kolhapur correspondent, held a Darbar on the 2nd instant, at which all his feudatories, Sardars Mankaris and officers attended. The occasion was an unusual but also a gratifying one. By the Treaty of 1862 the residuary criminal jurisdiction in the feudatory estates was, for the most part, exercised by the Political Agent. Ever since the installation of His Highness, the British Government have on several occasions testified their approval of His Highness' administration. Besides the G C S I and G. C. V. O., the hereditary title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon him. The Government of his Excellency Lord N orthcote also restored to his Highness, the residuary juris diction by the kharita of 17th June, 1903. In consequence of this kharita the relations heretofore subsisting between the Darbar and the feudatories underwent an important change, and his Highness therefore thought it better to make an announcement about it in an open Darbar. His Highness desired also to show his approval of the work done by some of his feudatories, and to the gratification of his Highness' subjects the holders of the premier estates of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal (senior) and Ichalkaranji were made the happy recepients of extended powers.

The grand Darbar-Hall in the New Palace was tastefully decorated and presented a gay appearance. A party of the Kolhapur Infantry with band was in attendance. The premises presented a picturesque appearance, being dotted over by his Highness' gorgeously caparisoned elephants, horses and the Red Risalla.

All those invited were in their seats by 3-30 p.m., and his Highness arrived fifteen minutes later, when a salute of 19 guns was fired and the Kolhapur Infantry and the local Police presented arms. After his Highness took his seat, the Diwan Rao Bahadur R. V. Sabnis made the following announcement by the command of his Highness :—

"Our Feudatory Jahagirdars, Sardars and Gentlemen.—Most of you are already aware that his Excellency Lord Northcote by his kharita of 17th June, 1903 restored to us the entire residuary jurisdiction over our feudatories theretofore exercised and exercisable by the Political Agent, and consequently we have the right to exercise all the criminal powers of a High Court allowed by the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of those feudatories. Having regard, however, to the fact that some of our feudatory jahagirdars have, by their education and intelligence, qualified themselves for a somewhat larger measure of jurisdictional independence than is contemplated by a strict interpretation of their "thallies" of investiture, we are desirous of dealing with them liberally. Therefore, though as their Suzerain and the authority from which their jurisdiction proceeds, we hold all the residue of the jurisdiction not specifically conferred on them by their "thallies" of investiture, nevertheless in consideration of the fact that since their investiture, the powers have but rarely been exercised of receiving applications of appeal and revision against the decisions of their courts, or of calling for returns, of appointing their subordinate magistrates, of transferring the venue of cases in their courts and such like functions reserved by law to the High Court, we having due regard to the fact that the feudatory jahagirdars of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal (senior) and Ichalkaranji have shown themselves, by their intelligence and superior education, fitted to be exempted, to some extent, from the close supervision usually exercised over the subordinate courts and to the further fact that so far as is known, the suspension of such closer supervision has not resulted in injustice to the people residing within their jurisdiction, declare our intention to continue to them personally, and so long as necessity does not arise for the exercise of it, that dispensation from High Court supervision as specified above which they have hitherto enjoyed, and we feel sure that this mark of our confidence in their good administration will not be abused. We feel great pleasure in taking this opportunity also of publicly giving expression to our feelings of gratitude to the Bombay Government for the liberal recognition of the improved administration our State, testified by the restoration to us of jurisdiction in the feudatory jahagirs that had been withheld under the Treaty of 1862 as we consider it, to quote the words of his Excellency Lord Northcote, an important step towards the constitution of the Kolhapur State in its old prestige."

The translation in Marathi of the above was read by the Chief Judge. Attar and pan were then distributed and his Highness then left the Darbar under the usual salute of guns.

The New Year's honours list has given universal satisfaction in Kolhapur as his Highness' brother the Chief of Kagal, who is a general favourite, has received the C.I.E. and the Diwan has been rewarded by the title of Rao Bahadur in recognition by Government of his successful and vigorous administration.

A KINDLY PUBLIC OFFICER.

Some months ago a letter from Rai Maya Das, R. B., Magistrate of the First Class and Manager of the Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore District, Punjab, was received in London, by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, in which the writer ordered some of the Syrup to be sent to him at Ferozepore, and mentioned that a boy in the camp had been radically cured of disorders by using the Syrup. The English firm wrote to Mr. Rai Maya Das, asking for some further information, and these are the letters he sent in reply.

THE MAGISTRATE'S LETTER.
The Nest, Ferozepore,
September 19th, 1904.

A. J. White, Ltd., London.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter dated London, 26th July, 1904, I have the pleasure to enclose a certificate from the father of the boy who was completely cured, as it came under my personal observation ; therefore I can testify with confidence that the accompanying certificate is a genuine one. It is written in the "Hindustani" language, and I have translated it for you and it speaks for itself.

I have since been recommending this wonderful Syrup to people far and near, for I remain often out in camp. I always travel with a bottle of the Syrup in my box and have already used 9 bottles out of the dozen I bought from you in May last. Both my wife and I (and we have 14 children) use it freely when any one of us is out of sorts, and it acts like a charm. My wife has been suffering from a wheezing cough and catching breath for years together, and she thought it was asthma, but I thought it was the liver, and so gave her a few bottles, and now she is as well as she can be, going easily up and down the stairs—formerly it was a real trial for her to go up a single step.

Please send me this time another dozen or even two dozen if there is any saving in it. Thanking you in anticipation and also for your past kindness in complying with my request so promptly,—I remain, dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.), RAI MAYA DAS, R. B.
Magistrate 1st Class and Manager Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore district, Punjab, India.

THE CERTIFICATE.

"I, Pir Baksh, of Mamdote, in the Ferozepore district, declare that my son of about 12 years of age, namely, Ghulam Ahmad, was very ill about the year 1901. He was under the treatment of two physicians, namely, M. Khushi Mohamad and Azizuddin, for some time, but was no better. His fever grew worse and he became so weak that the least exertion gave him palpitation of heart, and his motions were frequent and very little at a time. His diet did not agree with him, and at last the boy was skin and bones, and we were in despair, until one day when Rai Maya Das, R. B., Ext. Asst. Commissioner, while out in camp, heard of the child's ailment, and expressed his opinion that the lad was suffering from a bad form of dyspepsia and recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"I began with 10 drops after meals, and by the time we had tried the Syrup for about 20 days the child was improving fast, and after taking 3 small bottles he was quite well. He is now robust and in excellent health and spirits. His younger brother, too, who had had fever, is now being treated the same way and is recovering fast."

It is not often that a public officer or man of standing in any country is willing and kind enough to interest himself in the personal affairs of others to the extent that Mr. Rai Maya Das has done in this instance. He points out the way of relief for all who suffer from indigestion and stomach troubles.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

ALLEGED COLLUSION.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE A DECREE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Mahomedbhoy Hassumbhoy against Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, in which the plaintiff prayed that the decree given in High Court suit No. 131 of 1899 may be set aside, and declared not binding on the plaintiff ; that in the alternative it may be declared that the arrangements made between the defendant and plaintiff's brother Jafferbhoy are a complete discharge of the plaintiff's liability under the decree ; that the defendant may be restrained from executing the decree referred to, and ordered to pay to plaintiff as damages on amount equivalent to the amount directed to be paid by the decree for principal, interest, and costs, etc., Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matabhai, Jamistram, and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant filed a suit No. 131 of 1899 against him and his brother Jafferbhoy Hassumbhoy in this Court, based on an award dated 5th March 1893, which the defendant himself had repudiated, and which repudiation plaintiff and his brother Jafferbhoy had acquiesed in. The plaintiff, having to go to Zanzibar entrusted the defence of the suit to his brother Jafferbhoy and gave him a power of attorney. The latter instructed solicitors, had put in a written statement. The suit was called on for hearing on the 10th April 1902, when Jafferbhoy appeared in person and raised several issues. But shortly afterwards on the same day, he and the present defendant colluded together and came to an agreement, whereby Jafferbhoy was to abandon the defence to the suit on condition that the decree should not be executed against him, he having settled with the present defendant about his proportionate share in the amount claimed. Jafferbhoy thereupon disappeared from defending that suit, and a decree was passed against the defendants in that suit. Plaintiff said that the arrangement by which the defence to the suit was abandoned was fraudulent and void against the defendants and ought to be set aside. Plaintiff was subsequently informed at Rangoon that a decree had been passed against him, but as he had no reason to suppose that the decree had been otherwise than properly obtained, he believed the same to be binding on him. It was only after his return to Bombay in December 1903 that he discovered the fraud, of which he had been the victim. On the 30th December, 1903, the present defendant procured the plaintiff's arrest in execution of the decree referred to, by alleging that the whole amount was due to him by the present plaintiff, who was about to leave Bombay next day. Plaintiff was subsequently released on his procuring the undertaking of Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally for his appearance. Plaintiff submitted that the decree in question should be set aside. He also claimed damages by reason of the present defendant having falsely alleged on oath, that the whole amount of the decree was due to him, and by reason of his having caused the plaintiff to be arrested.

The defendant in his written statement said that all the allegations of fraud and collusion made in the plaint against him affecting the decree referred to and the agreement or arrangement made by him with the plaintiff's brother, Jafferbhoy, were false and without foundation and were made with intent to avoid payment of the amount decreed against the plaintiff. He said arrangement was made in good faith at the earnest entreaty of Jafferbhoy who while admitting his personal liability asked for time to pay defendant one half of the decreed amount. The decree was passed in accordance with the award of arbitrators made in that behalf which directed the plaintiff and Jafferbhoy to pay to defendant the sum of Rs 12,520 by two instalments and the plaintiff and Jafferbhoy evaded payment of the instalments as directed by the award. Defendant submitted that the decree was and still is a good and valid decree and in every respect binding on the plaintiff. Defendant said he was in no way liable for any act done under an order made by the Hon Mr Justice Crowe in the exercise of his judicial duty after cause duly shown on behalf of the plaintiff. Defendant said that plaintiff was not entitled to any damages in respect of any proceedings taken against him.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

HINDUS AND SEA VOYAGES,

THE CASE OF KAPOL BANIAS.

A largely attended and influential caste meeting of the Kapol Banias was held on Saturday night in the Javer Baug, Kalbadevi, to consider and decide on the applications of Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, solicitor, and Dr. Runchordas Tribhuvandas, members of this community, who returned to Bombay after a sojourn in England and the Continent last year, to be re-admitted into the caste. About twelve hundred Kapols, out of a total population of about fifteen hundred in Bombay, attended the meeting, and took part in the discussion, which was interesting and at times lively. After some discussion, which lasted for about three hours, Mr. Jethalal Bhagwandas moved that : "This meeting resolves that the caste will consider Mr Mulji and Dr. Runchhordass and their families purified after they perform a penance in the presence of the caste-priests, in accordance with the dictates of their religion as might be decided by "shastris" (i.e. religious preceptors); that the two gentlemen should do the penance within fifteen days from the day of this resolution; and that Messrs. Bhugwandas Narotumdas and Chaturbhuj Bhaichand are appointed to select the "shastris." Mr. Nagardas Vachhraj seconded the proposition.

After several speakers, including Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, had expressed themselves in favour of this proposition, Mr. Manmohundas Ramji moved an amendment to the effect that before deciding this question, the opinion of the other inter-dining caste be invited, but the amendment was rejected, only four or five members having voted for it.

The proposition was then carried with acclamation.

Mr. Bhanji Visram then moved and Mr. Parbhudas Kharsonji seconded that this meeting resolves that henceforth if any member of their caste proceed to Europe or America, he should be considered as out-caste on his return, but will be considered as purified if he performs within a fortnight, the same penance as might be prescribed for Mr. Mulji and Dr. Runchhordas.

This proposition was also adopted.

The meeting was dissolved at two o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All rabi crop doing well.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Fair ; seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing ; and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy, and picking commenced.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy, and unseasonable ; with wind. Cotton picking general, Wheat larger area sown this year. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dewfall insufficient. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid over a large area. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in all districts.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 40° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain—Nil.

Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 10.

Before The Hon The Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice Batty.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1122—Tyabji D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal and others vs Sidhrutrai Sociaraj—Malvi H and M—Part heard.
1239—Bicknell M and R S Bashrudin and another vs Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree—Little and Co—Part heard.
1292—Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishankar Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta and P R and K—Part heard.
1305—Mansukhlal J and R—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—L and Co M J and R C L and O and Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
1369—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and others Thakurdas and Co—Tyabji D and Co.
1370—Captain and K—Goolam Hoosein Somji and others vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co
1374—Liule and Co—Sooleman Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—U and P C and K—Crawford B and Co.
1371—Bicknell M and R—Vadilal Sakhalchand and others vs G F Eurbitz and Co—Crawford and Co.
1372—Pestonji R and K—Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Mahomed Abdulla bin Ahmed Cordiman and another—Kanga and P
1376—Captain and Co—Thacker Bhanji Cursondas vs Thacker Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

17 of—Matubhoy J and M—Mahomedbhai Hasanbhai vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhai—M B Chothia
For trial of the Preliminary issue.
429-04—Bicknell M and M—R Jivabhai Vadilal vs Vadilal Sakarchand and others—Khanderao B and L and B and G R N M and Mathubhoy J and M

Short Causes

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji B and K
525-24—Matubhoy J and M—Kuthobhai widow vs Vithuldas Canji and others N Cragie L and C—Little and Co
112-04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—For postponement
377-04—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hasan vs Memon Ahmed Muja Hasu Maja—Kanga and P
537,04—In person a pauper—Pandoorang Dhondoo Cudco vs Damodhur Nutnoo Cudco and others—Depitary and F
421104—R P Metha Hiraji Dayaji Mahatre vs Gomtha widow and others—Chitnis and M
662,04—Smetham B and N—Shamco Khas vs Balaram Sadkoji Bole and others in person Jamsetji and H
570,04—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram
777,—Jamsetjee and R—Pherozshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Dinbai widow and another—M and H Vakil
771,0—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamshy vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co Payne and Co B V N K
449 03—Jamsetji and R—Abdool Hoosein Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person and M B Chothia.
229-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jafferbhai Somji Parpia and others vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Wadia G and Co —For postponement
226-04—Captain and V—Parbhawatibai widow vs Kashinath Laxuman Joshi and others—Dikshit D and S K J Billimoria
426-04—Bicknell M and P—Jivabhai Vadilal vs Vadilal Sakarchand and others—Bhaishanker K and G Matubhoy J and M R N Motabhoy Khanderao S and L
278-03—Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar and others—Kanga and P—Pestonji R and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Consent decree.

285 02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Waghjee Gopaljee and others Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

209,04 Malvi H and M—Gabiuaha Pranjiwandas and another vs Mangaldas Muralal and another—Edgelow G and W—Part heard
302,03—K B Mehta—Kurumchand Tullaji and others vs Sakalchand Nathuji and others—Bhaishunker K and G
375-04—P Dastur—Meherji Manockji Dastur vs Dorabji Merwanji Duboo—K B Mehta
548,03—S B Nobie—Bhaishunker H and G Jamnabai widow and other vs Sakalbhai Bepoola and others—Nanu H and Co
263,01—In person (a pauper)—Bibima widow vs Sonabai widow and others—Payne and Co
49,02—Wadia G and Co—Bejnath Gooculdas and others vs Jotmal Nagarmal and another—Sorabji and J
251,04—Malva A and M—Mehtabhai Chunilal vs Meghraj Gungabux—Wadia G and Co
283,01—Smetnam B and N—Chubildas Lalcobhdy and another vs Dhansey Ouchowji and others—Ardeser H D and Co—In person
708,02,705,03—S B Noble—Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy vs Jeahonbibai Aligubai and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Captain and V
807,01—Mulla and M—Maibaiji Khimji vs Tricumdas Doongersey and others—Madhowji and K and Thakurdas and Co
612,02—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and others vs Visram Ebrahim and Co and others—Little and Co
281,01—Thakurdas and Co—Mooljee Noor Mahomed vs Anunda Sewa and Co—Wadia G and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

576-00—Pestonji R and K—Sorabji Curseji vs Dadabhoy Hormusji Bilimoria and others—Pestonji R and K
766,04—Hiralal D—Kika alias Kalidas Ludha vs Karumchand Amerchand K J Bilimoria
142-04—Edgelow G and W—Valji Tricumji vs Bai Jasoda and another.
579,04+Edgelow G and W—Motilal Kashidas vs Bechardas Devchand and others
659,01—Wadia G and Co—Wilfred James Hutchens vs Bertie Scott and another
730-04—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Motiram vs Kustoor chand Mohonchand and another Dikshit D and S S P Pavri—For postponement
774,01—S B Noble—William Brock Keen vs Capt Hugh Kenneth Dalyell
775,01—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Khoja Mahomed Abdula
775,04—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Dr Kaikhusru M Heeramaneck
778,04—Pestonji R and K—Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji vs Premchand Roychand—Edgelow G and W
757-01—S B Noble—William Brock Keen vs Capt J H Crawford
828,04—N M Cama—Shivraj Goolabchand and others vs Vardhesing Tukhatraj
831,04—N M Cama—Shivraj Goolabchand and others vs Lalaji Adaji
833,04—Nanu H N Co—Gaddum and Co vs Meghraj Gangabux
848,01—Mulla and M—Lawrence Texeira vs Boldas Texeira.
851,04—Hicknell M and R—Bapuji Framji Musa vs Abdul Rahim Ahmed Asif and another.
859,04—Lutie and Co—Socleman Haji Cosman vs Abdula Ahmed

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

384-04—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Dooluh Govindjee and others—Madhavjee V
420,04—Balkrishna V N and K—Babuji Sadashire Senji and another vs Jankibai widow—K J Bilimoria—Part heard
117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha Alias Mogubai—Madhevji V
103-01—Bicknell M and R—Dinshaw M Puntakey and other vs Khatri Sale Mahomed Jaffer Rangari—Little and Co
465-04—Payne and Co—Vallee Mahomed Hoosein vs Vassoonjee Valljee and Co—Madhavji V
29-01—Payne and Co—Shamj

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Paul Helbronner has applied stereoscopy to photographic views taken at long distances by tele-objective lenses. A description of his method which may be of practical use in military reconnaissance and mountaineering was recently given to the Academy of Sciences Paris.

According to M. Variot cow milk sterilised at a temperature of 108 degrees C. preserves all its nutritive value. No case of scorbutic babies has been observed by him when nourished with this milk. Of 3,000 nurslings of the poor class only 3 or 4 per cent were unable to utilise the milk. Atrophied children have been reared upon it.

We lately referred to a mode of tapping the gastric juice of living animals to supply it for the cure of indigestion and other maladies of the stomach. Extraction of the juice from pigs is in operation at the farm of Puits l'Argile Celles Saint Cloud (Seine et Oise), France, and is, it seems a prospering industry.

It is the result of experiments by Dr. Hepp, who extracts the pure juice secreted in the period of digestion. His method is to cut the œsophagus above the cardia without injury to the pneumogastric nerves, and implant this œsophagus on the duodenum, then make an aperture in the stomach to tap the juice. In this way aliments do not pass through the stomach, which, however, secretes the juice all the same. Part of the juice is drawn off and the rest enters the duodenum to digest the pig's food. The juice is filtered and sterilised for preservation in bottles. It is efficacious in diseases of the stomach or intestines, such as gastritis, dilatation, chronic diarrhœa, and also in consumption.

The "Electrical Review" contains an illustrated account of the conical wind motor of Herr Soversen a Danish inventor, which has been tested by Professor La Cour for the Danish Government. The motor, which is made by Schumann, of Kiel, is useful in driving pumps, mills, wood and iron working machines or dynamos for generating electricity.

The Lahmeyer Company, of Frankfort, have brought out an electro-pneumatic apparatus combining an electric motor with an air compressor which supplies compressed air to pneumatic tools, such as hammers. The whole is mounted on a little car drawn by a man.

"Invar" is a steel containing 36 per cent. of nickel, which expands very little with rise of temperature. It is, therefore likely to be useful in making standards of length, surveying, and for the construction of clocks or chronometers. "Nature" has given full particulars of it.

The "Scientific American" gives an illustrated account of the Roman galleys found in Lake Nemi of the Alban Hills, Italy. Most of the remains go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. They are supposed to be pleasure barges of a Roman Emperor, perhaps Caligula. Among the articles found with the vessels is an outstretched hand, carried on Roman vessels as a talisman.

The new method of drying the blast for furnaces in use at Pittsburg, United States, to which we have already referred, has excited much comment, and several papers on the subject have been read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris. It is considered by some authorities that the method may only be so effective in the particular case of the Isabella Furnaces, where it is in operation, and that it might not be serviceable in all cases.

Mr. Amos Getto, of New York, has devised a simple burglar alarm. The turning of the handle of the door moves a pivotted plate, which completes an electric circuit, and rings a bell.

Another American invention is a boat which runs on rails, but simulates the pitching and tossing of a ship at sea. It has been patented by Mr. G. W. Seedfield, New York. Perhaps it may be useful for inuring people to the rolling of ships and preventing sea sickness.

Zimalium is a new alloy of aluminium, magnesium, and zinc. It is harder and more easily worked than aluminium.

M. Lacroix has found several nepheline rocks in the island of Tabiti, which are analogous to rocks in the north of Madagascar and about Montreal in Canada.

A new and enlarged edition of Father José Algue's "Cyclones of the Far East" has been published at Manila. It gives practical rules for navigating the Far East and ports of refuge there.

A telegraphic and telephonic cable is to be laid in the tunnel of the Simplon between Italy and Switzerland to provide for the future.

Henri Becquerel, the discoverer of radioactivity, a property which has become prominent of late through radium and other bodies, is a grandson of Antoine Cesar Becquerel, and son of Alexander Edmonde Becquerel, both celebrated physicists. Jean Becquerel, son of Henri, promises to keep up the family reputation in science. Henri was born in 1852, trained as an engineer at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, and elsewhere, but was drawn to pure science, and entered the Museum of Natural History, Paris, since 1895 he has been a professor at the Ecole Polytechnique, and since 1889 a member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. He lives in an artistic home near the Arc de Triomphe, and finds the contemplation of works of art a diversion and rest from the strain of the laboratory. In person he is short, with an intellectual brow, thoughtful yet bright eyes, fine expressive features, and altogether is a charming personality.

The new way of producing photographic images in relief, brought out by Mr. Ives, the well-known American photographer, has been claimed by a French man who has attained some success with it in the case of colour photographs.

An electrical journal states that owing to a breakdown in cable communication with the Scilly Isles, the Post Office have employed the wireless telegraph to convey the messages. The journal does not state whether it is the early one of Sir W. Preece which operates by induction between wires, or the later one which operates by the spark and electric waves, but presumably it is the latter, as the term wireless telegraphy, usually means that.

Some years ago, Berthelot the celebrated French chemist, anticipated that a time would come when we should be able to tap the internal heat of the earth by means of deep shafts. The question was submitted to Lord Kelvin at that time, as we happen to know, but his reply left no doubt that he considered the scheme impracticable. In fact he appeared surprised that Berthelot had emitted the idea. Berthelot, however, is a chemist not a practical engineer, and that may account for his error, if it be an error. Lord Kelvin, we observe, has again been asked the question by a popular Magazine, and still thinks "there is no possibility" of getting useful heat by a shaft three miles deep. Such is the opinion of the leading expert on the subject.

Sir Frederick Treves stated at a meeting that in the London Hospital alone they used in the course of a year:—1,000,000 pills, 3 tons of Epsom salts, 3 tons of carbolic acid 1 1 2 tons of ether and chloroform, 10 tons of lint, 8 tons of cotton-wool, 700 kangaroos supplied ligaments for tendons. In one year he added, there were 14,394 operations, or forty a day.

A new method of purifying water (described in the the December Century) which at first sight seems one of the scientific discoveries of the age, has been introduced by Dr. Moore, a high official of the U.S. Government. Wonderful results are claimed for his method by which with a small quantity of copper, he has already purified a number of American reservoirs which had got into a very bad state. But after all it seems we must not too hastily congratulate ourselves on the new discovery. Sir William Crookes, one of the greatest experts on the drinking-water question, on being consulted on the subject, admitted that its claims to a certain extent held good. The copper would destroy the bacteria, and would not poison the water. But—it would increase the danger of cholera a thousandfold. The microbes that would be destroyed are, he says, ones that lead at any time but a precarious existence, but if they were cleared out of the way the field would be left absolutely clear for the cholera microbe. As the doctors disagree, we are left very much where we were before. We can only hope that we shall not be used as the vile and unconscious bodies for any experiments which may be made to decide the question.

A CERTAIN invalid gentleman in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, says the "Liverpool Post and Mercury," has hit on a device whereby he can amuse himself without assistance, and can also obtain a certain amount of intellectual exercise. He reads Mr. Henry James's latest novels, and keeps a bridge-marker meantime. If Mr. James has a sentence which he understands he gives a mark to himself; if, on the contrary, he meets a sentence which beats him, he gives a mark to Mr. Henry James. So far the game has been going on a couple of weeks, and Henry James is far ahead of his admirer; but, of course, the tables may be turned when the contest is concluded. The process is tedious enough, since, in justice, every sentence has to be analysed, but the invalid declares that it is a capital exercise, and he is recommending it to his friends.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay wheat crop for the season of 1904-1905, (Estimates up to 10th December,) states:—

Information incomplete. Sowings still unfinished in places. Reported area 15 3-5 lakhs acres against 18 1-8 lakhs of corresponding forecast of last year and 16 lakhs of decennial average.

Gujarat.—Area 147,000 acres in British districts and 128,000 in Native States; 29 and 50 per cent. respectively below average. No reports from Cutch, part of Kathiawar, and one taluka of Ahmedabad with an aggregate average area of 80,000 acres. Late rains deficient. Larger area devoted to cotton and fodder crops. Irrigated crop fair at present. Dry-crop suffering through lack of moisture, dew and cold and its condition poor particularly in south.

Deccan.—Area in British districts 542,000 acres; 39 per cent. in excess of average. Native States have 20,000 acres. No reports from 6 talukas with 60,000 acres. September rains favourable. Sowings extended in kharif lands left unsown on which crops failed through unseasonableness of early rains. Irrigated crop good. Dry-crop fair in north, but withering in south particularly in light lands. Rain needed everywhere.

Karnatak.—British districts report 237,000 acres; nearly up to average. No report from one taluka of Belgaum with 40,000 acres. Native States have 95,000 acres; 21 per cent. over average. Crop good in low lands. Elsewhere rain required to improve withering crops.

Sind.—Area 329,000 acres in British districts; 7 per cent. under average. No report from Hyderabad with 50,000 acres average. Twenty-nine thousand acres reported from Khairpur State. Sowings still continue. Water-supply deficient owing to low inundation. Crop fair at present.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed crops for the season of 1904-1905, (Estimates up to 10th December), states (Information incomplete. Sowings continue. Total area under Linseed 212,000 acres; 55 per cent. over decennial average. Rapeseed sown in 99,000 acres; 22 per cent. under average).

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area 400 acres; one-tenth of average, crop withering.

Deccan.—Area 150,000 acres; 70 per cent. over average. No reports from 5 talukas with an average of 40,000 acres. Native States have 12,000 acres; double the average. Sowings extended in kharif lands under favourable late rains. Crop fairly good in North; withering in South, and in need of rain.

Karnatak.—Area 43,000 acres: 33 per cent. over average. No reports from 2 talukas with 7,000 acres. Native States have 6,005 acres. Crop withering in Bijapur; elsewhere fair at present. Rain needed everywhere.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 6,700 acres; one-sixth of average. Sowings continue. Late rains deficient. Crop fair at present.

Sind.—Area 93,000 acres: 8 per cent. over average. No. report from Hyderabad with 7,500 acres. Crop still being sown in places. Inundation low. Crop good in Upper Sind Frontier; fair elsewhere.

MADRAS COTTON.

The first outturn report of the Madras cotton crop of 1904-1905, states.

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1904 is 1,508,100 acres or 29 and 28 per cent, greater than the five and ten years' averages, respectively, and 7 per cent greater than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1903. The increase occurs in several districts, particularly in Guntur Bellary Madura and Tinnevelly, owing partly to less cultivation of other crops for want of sufficient rain and partly to sowings in expectation of rain. The crop is in present need of rain almost everywhere though it is generally in a fair condition and is expected to give 60 per cent. of a normal yield.

MADRAS INDIGO.

The outturn report of the Madras Indigo crop of 1904-1905, is as under:—

The total area sown with indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1904 is 99,800 acres. This figure is less than the averages of five and ten years by 49 and 63 per cent. respectively, and less than the area in the corresponding period of the preceding year by 49 per cent. The decrease is marked in Guntur, Nellore, Deccan, Chingleput and North Arcot districts and is attributed to scanty rains and fall in the price of the article. There is, however, an increase of area in South Arcot. The crop is reported to be generally in a fair condition and is expected to yield 59 per cent. of a normal crop but is in need of rain in several districts.

MADRAS CASTOR.

The outturn report of the Madras Castor-crop of 1904-1905 states:—

The total area sown with castors up to the end of November 1904 is 380,400 acres or 26 and 33 per cent less than the five and ten years' averages and 21 per cent less than the area in the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease, which occurs generally, is marked in the Deccan, Nellore and Central districts and is due to deficient rainfall The crop is generally in fair condition, but is reported to require rain while its average yield is estimated at 62 per cent of the normal.

MADRAS PADDY.

The first outturn report of the Madras Paddy Crop of 1904-1905 states:—

The total area under paddy in ryotwari villages up to the end of November 1904 is 5,300,000 acres or about 1 per cent. less than the five and ten years' averages and 8 per cent. less than the area in the corresponding period of 1903. The decrease, which occurs in all the districts except Ganjam and the West Coast, is marked in Godavari Cuddaph, the Carnatic and Central districts and Madura and is due to the failure of rains during the year. The crop is withering for want of rain in several districts though the average outturn for the whole Presidency is at present estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 7th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr R Sheepshanks of the Indian Civil Services are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Dept.

Lieut G R K Williams 17th Infantry is appointed to be an Asst Comr of the 4th grade in Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Under sec 4 clause "1" of the Indian Mines Act 1901 (VIII of 1901) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Pickering to be Chief Inspector of Mines in India with effect from the 19th December.

Mr J Grundy Chief Inspector of Mines in India sub "pro tem" reverted to his substantive appointment as Inspector of Mines Bengal with effect from the 19th December.

Mr E E Fernandes Conservator of Forests 1st grade Centr l Provinces is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the afternoon of the 11th Nov. From the same date the following promotions are made:—Mr A M Reuther Conservator 2nd grade on return from the leave granted to him in the Notification of this Dept No 577-F dated the 29th May 1903 is appointed to be Conservator 1st grade and is posted to the charge of the Berar Forest Circle Central Provinces, Mr A G Hobart-Hampden Conservator 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade United Provinces is confirmed in the latter grade Mr A B Gradon officiating Conservator 3rd grade Central Provinces is confirmed in that class and grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Lieut C E M Mayne 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry is temp rarily appointed to the Army Remount Department vice Captain A Hewlett 39th Central India Horse vacated; with effect from the 11th December.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenants—John Cunliffe Gretton West Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer 124th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 7th December, Gerald Charles Trions, Royal Sussex Regiment officiating Double Company Officer 48th Pioneers, Dated 17th December.

Colonel W E Saunders C B Royal Army Medical Corps to officiate as Principal Medical Officer Eastern Command with the temporary rank of Surgeon General vice Surgeon General W F Burnett Army Medical Staff officiating Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, and pending the return to India of Surgeon General Sir T J Gallway M D, KCMG C.B. Army Medical Staff with effect from the 7th December.

Capt E B Knox M D Royal Army Medical Corps to be second Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer His Majesty's Forces in India with effect from the 11th December.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the 13th December 1904:—To be Military Secretary, Lieut-Col the Hon'ble E Baring C V O 10th Hussars. To be Comptroller of the Household, Major J Strachey 11th Rajputs To be Aides-de-Camp, Major A V Poynter D S O late Scots Guards. Capt T H R Bulkeley 1st Battalion Scots Guards. Lieut G A Aker-Douglas 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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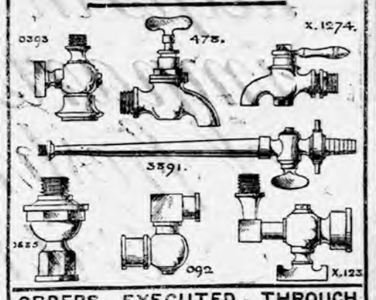

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ROWLANDS ODONTO
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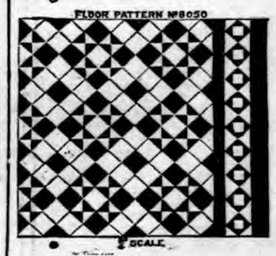

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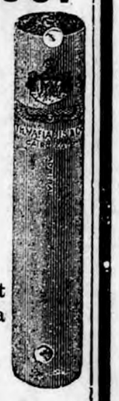

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Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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